

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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H. T. STANTON, F.L.S., F.G.S.,
Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS will be held at DURHAM from AUGUST 21 to 26 inclusive.

MONDAY, 21.—Introduction of the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., President, by Lord Houghton, Ex-President, at the Castle; after which will be delivered the President's Address. Rev. Mr. Ormsby on the Castle. Public Dinner at Seven; the President in the Chair.

TUESDAY, 22.—Lumley Castle, Chester-le-Street; description by Rev. H. Blane. Lancaester. St. Cuthbert's College.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Durham Cathedral and Monastic Buildings, described by Mr. Gordon Hills. Finchale Abbey, by Mr. Edward Roberts.

THURSDAY, 24.—Barnard Castle. Staindrop Church, by Rev. Mr. Hodgson. Reception by the Duke of Cleveland at Baby Castle.

FRIDAY, 25.—Tynemouth Priory, by Mr. Gibson. Castle and Museum of Antiquaries at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Roman Walls and Friars' Monastery, by Rev. Dr. Bruce. Reception by Mr. Hodgson Hinde.

SATURDAY, 26.—Brancepeth Castle. Bishop Auckland. Darlington Church. Soirée in the New Town Hall, Durham. Soirées and Evening Meetings at the Castle.

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SECOND SERIES, p. 290, Note (July, 1864).

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

ADVERTISING PARSONS.

A PLEASANT and easy calling has been rudely assailed. The reverend gentlemen who ask us to intrust them with money or postage-stamps for the benefit of the poor, and who consider the second column of *The Times* an appropriate place in which to accuse their parishioners of immorality, have been publicly challenged to give an account of their stewardship. It is more than insinuated that the sums subscribed are unworthily bestowed, that the statements put forth are grossly exaggerated, and that the contributions of the benevolent are often productive of more harm than good. Nor are these the only aspersions of which the ingenious concoctors of begging advertisements have to complain. In one case the rector of an East-end parish, which has for years been made the stalking-horse of pious dealers in sensation, makes no secret either of his antipathy to indiscriminate almsgiving or of his belief in its pernicious effect. The charitable are warned against giving without some inquiry into the character of their would-be almoners, and are informed that the real difficulty is not to induce people to give, but to prevent their giving too much. To be suddenly told that Bethnal Green is capable of helping itself, and that its internal resources would, if properly worked, suffice to meet its wants, is like hearing that the crossing-sweeper, whose piteous story and wretched looks have extorted alms from us for years, is in reality a well-to-do personage, fully competent to dress decently and live in comfort. We want to peer through the lachrymose disguise which has been sustained so long. We are staggered and incredulous, and ask for proof that our quondam object of pity is capable of self-support. If this be once given, there is an end of the matter. Neither whines, nor posturings, nor plaintive language, nor piteous looks, will avail that crossing-sweeper for the future; for, resolutely buttoning our pockets, we turn a deaf ear to his appeals.

With the begging clergyman, however, the whole question resolves itself into one of responsibility. Misappropriation, misapplication, exaggeration, and unworthiness, are all ugly terms. The public are not interested in deciding upon the precise degree of merit possessed by different parsons; and it may be that many of the charges so freely made against those who advertise are overstrained. A man may, by his excessive local popularity, have provoked enemies. His zeal and self-devotion may be a standing reproach to his ease-loving brethren. The very success of his ministrations, his constant presence among his flock, his tacit reproaches to those who are not like himself ever amid the people entrusted to their care, may be, for aught those at a distance can tell, at the root of the aspersions so freely made. But for these reasons, if for no others, such a man should be careful to avoid the appearance of evil. There is in this country a strong feeling in favour of systematic account-keeping. In the Bankruptcy Courts many a man has passed with flying colours, not because of his personal virtues, or the unavoidable nature of the misfortunes to which he has succumbed, but for the reason that his books were

clearly kept. It may be urged that a good pastor, acting on behalf of the poor, should be exempt from such petty details, and that, assuming him to be fit for his spiritual charge, it is unwise to fetter him with restrictions, which are well enough for a tradesman or a banker's clerk. The answer to this amiable theory is as old as Sydney Smith. Clergymen are but men; they are not necessarily the wisest or the best of men, and in all such purely mundane matters as pounds, shillings, and pence, they must abide by the rules which the accumulated wisdom of mankind has declared necessary whenever the two processes of receipt and disbursement come into play. Let the necessity for proper auditing be uniformly insisted on, and the man of honour and judgment will readily welcome the opportunity of showing how much practical good has been effected by the contributions entrusted to him, while the man without either will find his efforts at imposition detected and exposed. Under any circumstances the gain will be to the public.

The result of the present discussion ought to be that the importunate mendicant, whether clerical or lay, be his avowed object personal or vicarious, will be politely shown the door, and that sensation advertisements will be passed by with a smile. Moreover, if a few of the leading people in each poor parish are only true to themselves, this may be done without moderating the charitable feeling of the country, and without injury to the poor. No one pretends that almsgiving, *per se*, is anything but meritorious. There is an ample field for the benevolent to be found in the poor houses and wretched lives of thousands of our London population; and the present object is not to divert the sympathies of the charitable, but to offer them security that their wishes shall be carried out.

Some recent proceedings at Bethnal Green may be quoted as illustrating very fairly what can be done, as well as what may be prevented. Twenty-two houses were suddenly destroyed by fire, and many of their inhabitants ruined. Under the old system, we should have had harrowing letters to *The Times*, and pathetic appeals for money for the sufferers; and it is not impossible that such a sum would have been raised as would not merely have restored the chattels lost, but would have sufficed, if so invested, to buy an annuity for everyone concerned. The wealthier parishioners would not have been appealed to, and would certainly not have been consulted. Advertisement would have followed advertisement, much money would have been obtained, and much distributed in an irregular and unsystematic way. It was felt, however, that there were more practical modes of dealing with the emergency than raising a pitiful cry to strangers for help. The local tradesmen were called into counsel, a committee was formed, and it was speedily ascertained that the charity of the district would suffice to meet all legitimate claims for sympathy and assistance. Then came a difficulty. If the committee applied to the public, it would confess a financial weakness of which it was not conscious. If it remained quiet, some officious advertiser would, it was known from bitter experience, claim to be acting for the poor, and at once rush into print. Purely with the view of keeping outside contributions within reasonable limits, a studiously-worded letter was

drawn up. The public were coldly warned against "overdoing a case of this kind," and showed their appreciation of the warning by pouring in donations with a profusion which has been, and is, an absolute embarrassment to the committee. Every reasonable claim has been attended to, every reasonable want supplied; more than 40% has been returned to the donors, and there is even now a surplus, comparatively large, which will be invested for the general poor. Surely this is convincing proof of the extent to which the public have been preyed upon. If, in the face of an earnest request not to give, they persist in giving, what must be the harvest when every device for forcing a crop is brought into requisition? The demoralizing effect of this latter system was painfully shown during the recent investigations. Many of the people who had suffered by the fire fraudulently attempted to exaggerate the amount of their loss. The inhabitants of an adjacent street sought to establish a claim on the charity-fund, not because they had suffered, but because they afforded shelter for the night, or a cup of tea, to the burnt out. A district pauperized, and a people devoid of decent self-respect, would seem to be the result of a lavish, irresponsible, and indiscriminate scattering of alms. Sir Christopher Findlater, in "The Disowned," caused the murder of one man and the execution of another by weakly yielding to the promptings of what he called his "good heart." The kind people who send cheques to advertising parsons they do not know, and whose judgment and trustworthiness they do not take the trouble to prove, would do well to consider whether they are not fostering and leading up to worse evils than either inadequate clothing or insufficient food.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BRITISH ARMS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The British Arms in North China and Japan: Peking, 1860; Kagosima, 1862. By D. F. Rennie, M.D., Senior Medical Officer of the Force in the North of China; late Surgeon to Her Majesty's Legation, and to the Legation of His Majesty the Emperor of the French at Peking.

WITHOUT pretension to historical completeness, this memoir is welcome as a useful and agreeable contribution to the records of our early intercourse with the Chinese and Japanese people. The narrative of public events, already well known, merely serves our author as a thread whereon to string his notes, which contain a register of miscellaneous facts and anecdotes, illustrative of English demeanour as well as native manners, or connected with special public questions of interest to himself. Among the latter may naturally be reckoned the sanitary system of the army; and Dr. Rennie appears to have views of his own on other questions as well, which give a special direction, and in some cases a limit, to his observations.

The author joined the expeditionary force at Talien Bay shortly before the descent upon Peh-tang, and was present with the army during the action at Sinho, the taking of Tangkoo, and the storming and surrender of the Taku forts. Of these events his account is mostly that of an eye-witness. Being sent, however, from Tien-tsin to take temporary charge of the provisional battalion at Hong-Kong, he did not revisit the north until the campaign was closed. Of the renewal of hostilities on the 18th of September, the subsequent advance upon Peking, the burning of the Summer Palace, and the final ratification

of the Treaty within the walls of the capital—which events took place during his absence—he gives but a short summary to complete the narrative. Once more on the Peiho, Dr. Rennie remained at Tien-tsin throughout the winter; and in the spring of 1861 he proceeded with Sir Frederick Bruce to Peking, as surgeon to the Legation. His residence there is to form the subject of a forthcoming volume. Our author's visit to Japan was only a short one of three weeks spent at Yokohama, in the months of July and August, 1863; a period, however, of special excitement, being that which immediately preceded the retribution inflicted upon Prince Satsuma for the barbarous murder committed by his followers on Mr. Richardson.

A book constructed after this fashion has something of the manner of a good talker relating his impressions of travel to a good listener. It has that amount of unity which would be secured by the common scene and character of his adventures, or by the individuality of the speaker's opinions; and it seeks rather to illustrate by example than to prove by induction. It is in this sort of conversational way that the author presents himself to us as a man of kindly disposition, generously resolved to see and cultivate the best side of the Oriental character, and no less generously indignant at any wanton or thoughtless acts committed by his own countrymen in disregard of native prejudices and sensibility. On this subject he has evidently a strong feeling, and he does not shrink from the task of exposing individual cases which deserve to be condemned. But his pages also contain some touching accounts of Chinese gratitude for such services of humanity as it falls within the power of a medical officer to render. The British character was no doubt presented to the Chinese in various phases, but we are disposed to believe that a balance in its favour was left behind on the departure of the expeditionary force from the Peiho. It had a double duty to perform in coercing the Government and at the same time conciliating the people; and we may wonder at first sight how the latter task was possible amid the inevitable hardships of a military occupation. Thrusting twenty or thirty thousand peaceful townsmen from their homes into the morass of mud about Peh-tang, or turning forty or fifty Tien-tsin ladies, cold and houseless, at once into the streets in a wet October, to make room for the head-quarter staff, were not a promising beginning for good acquaintance, even had our soldiers abstained from the minor barbarisms of using valued works of art for firewood, or tearing a philosopher's library to light their pipes. Yet the English, with all their roughness and insularity, seem to have possessed (far more, we believe, than the French) the knack of obtaining the confidence and good-will of the Chinese, exhibiting in a marked manner the colonizing power of our race. The result is hardly consistent with the sweeping denunciations of our behaviour in the East in which Dr. Rennie occasionally indulges. He bears testimony to the reliance placed by the Chinese people in our honour and integrity, particularly in the case of the large body of coolies employed in our military operations. To the excellent qualities of this corps he does full justice, and we obtain a glimpse of their career through the entries in various parts of his diary. We make their first acquaintance on the deck of the "Forerunner," at Kowloon, drawn up for inspection before their departure for the north, with their individual numbers stamped on the fronts and backs of their shirts.

They all appeared on parade with fans, which they used vigorously; some pulling up their shirts, and fanning their chests and backs alternately; others pulling up the legs of their capacious under garments for the same purpose. . . . When relieved from parade they seemed very happy, and busied themselves making arrangements for the voyage, stowing their boxes away, and getting their berths in order.

Next we see 550 more on board the "Wini-fred" at Hong-Kong. Poor fellows! they

have been packed too closely between decks, and twelve are suffering from fever. But the rest are busy plaiting their tails, unpacking their boxes, and writing to their friends. Willing as they are, as well as cheery, they cannot resist the profitable joke of running away on the receipt of their advance pay. One of them throws pepper in the eyes of his guard, and bolts; and others watch for an opportunity when the soldier in charge is looking another way, and, quickly divesting themselves of their regulation jackets, become at once undistinguishable from the crowd of their brother Chinese round the vegetable and sweetmeat stalls, all dressed, as they themselves then are, in nothing but a pair of blue cotton pantaloons. This at last reduces the English soldier to the expedient of holding tight by the tails until they are fairly aboard ship. Once embarked, the coolies become our faithful servants to the end. Our allies even employed their Chinese corps in bringing up the scaling-ladders, thereby exposing them to a heavy fire, which caused several casualties among them. They stood this test with the greatest steadiness. Our own coolies were not so severely tried; but they were always to the front, always merry, never shrinking from hard work, and, we believe, generally contented. Dr. Rennie draws attention to the admirable material which here exists for infantry suited to the climate of India.

A contrast to the great efficiency of the Chinese corps was the utter breaking down of the English Military Train. This, according to Dr. Rennie, was owing to a great mortality among the horses at sea, and injury to the survivors, by reason of overcrowding on board ship. He relates that out of 250 horses in the "Kate Hooper," no less than seventy had to be thrown overboard in one day. To whatever cause the failure of the corps is to be attributed, we believe there is no doubt as to the fact itself. The only method of turning the body to account was found to be by attaching to them officers of the Indian service, natives of India and China, animals of all descriptions, camels, bullocks, horses, mules, and donkeys; forming a heterogeneous mass of which the original germ gained the credit of being the least useful part.

Of the general good management of the expedition in its other departments, the author says little or nothing. Dr. Rennie's mission is rather to administer a corrective where undue praise has been imbibed, than to add to the effect of previous laudations. But the reader need not forget that he is only giving a partial account of a remarkable military feat, noted for the admirable manner in which the navy co-operated with the army, and for the main fact that a fleet of some 200 ships, men-of-war and transports, arrived with scarcely a serious accident at a rendezvous in almost unexplored waters, and there effected the difficult work of embarkation and re-embarkation of the whole expedition.

The portion of the book which will probably be read with the most general interest is that relating to Japan. Here our intercourse, both with the people and the Government, being in a much earlier stage than that at which it has arrived in China, the author's appeal to the good sense and manly forbearance both of settlers and diplomatists is worthy of still greater regard. With the Japanese we have yet to make our way. They are as yet unacquainted with the real worth and integrity of the English character, and our early resort to force may have retarded the progress of friendly relations. The people are more suspicious of us than are the Chinese; and the fact that a large portion of the population are armed, has provoked a practice on our side of carrying revolvers, which is much to be regretted. We are disposed to agree with Dr. Rennie, that it would be more politic to content ourselves with the moral protection of a decent respect for their national prejudices and customs. According to our author—

The Japanese, though more prone to adopt

European improvements, are commercially a long way behind the Chinese; also less industrious, more licentious and intemperate, and in the main their inferiors, though on a superficial view the Japanese are much the more attractive nation.

In respect of his own superiority this is, of course, in accordance with the doctrines of John Chinaman, and his better knowledge of the English is to him a further source of pride. "Those Japan men number one fool's," said one of them to a member of our Legation at Yokohama, before the expedition against Satsuma, "they no savee those ships—they no savee what pieceee fight they makee, suppose that pigeon begin." The Japanese are, however, quick in learning. They have already begun to drill their troops in a European manner, and the following is a striking fact in illustration of their naval capabilities:—

It is quite a common occurrence for them to purchase a steamer, put their own crews and engineers on board, number in their own way the important parts of the machinery, get steam up, and without any assistance take the vessel away as readily as if they had been accustomed to the management of steamboats all their lives.

Dr. Rennie does not throw much new light on the obscurity of our relations with the Japanese Government; but his account is not without interest, and appears to confirm what is now the general impression at home, that the destruction of life and property at Kagosima was unavoidable. Previously to the bombardment the author had an interview at Nagasaki with two of Satsuma's officers, to whom he predicted the certain fate of the town in case the British ships should be compelled to return a hostile fire from the forts.

We have said that Dr. Rennie has certain strong opinions on matters beyond his special province, and among these is a conviction that the Armstrong gun is overrated as an engine of war. We can all recollect the exciting accounts sent home by poor Bowlby, of *The Times*, of the murderous work of these 12-pounder breech-loaders at Taku, and the previous actions. The correctness of these accounts is here directly denied, or laid open to the charge of exaggeration. Dr. Rennie tells us that at Sinho no trace of the shells, which were said to have dislodged the Chinese guns on the 18th of August, was to be found near them; that what were seen to burst among the retreating Tartars fell there by pure accident; and that the majority of dead found in the Tarku forts seemed to have been killed by the bayonet or the rifle-ball during the storming. He expresses his belief, the result, he says, of close observation, that the campaign on the Peiho was not shortened by the use of these guns, and that the results would have been the same had they been replaced by common field artillery. Further on, he draws a comparison unfavourable to the 110-pounder for naval warfare, by the side of ordinary muzzle-loading 68-pounders. How far the doctor is justified in this opinion we are in no position to determine; but we cannot forbear to observe that the tone of apparent exultation with which he notes any failure of effect from modern "arms of precision," scarcely accords with his claim to an unbiassed judgment.

That our author is not wedded to old-fashioned doctrines is apparent in the originality of some of his own theories in sanitary science. With respect to malaria he propounds a curious paradox. This influence, he conceives, is not the actual exciting cause of ague, but it produces in certain constitutions a lowering of the vital power, which exposes them to an injurious action of what are ordinarily healthy agencies, such as fresh sea breezes. Cholera he defines as the result of an atmospheric electrical cause operating on a systematic one, the morbid electricity existing in certain portions of the atmosphere, and only certain constitutions being susceptible of its action. In accordance with these observations, Dr. Rennie attaches greater importance to ample space and ventilation within, than to the site of a barrack or

hospital. With regard to the main subject of the book, he holds that, in spite of the special appointment of a medical officer to carry into effect sanitary reform, the expedition to North China was not so remarkable a sanitary success as has generally been believed. It would seem, however, that even his new theories suggest no remedy for such sickness as prevailed at Tien-tsin and Peking in 1861, the responsibility of which he is disposed to charge to the account of the great comet of that year!

MISS PARKES ON WOMAN'S WORK.

Essays on Woman's Work. By Bessie Rayner Parkes. (Alex. Strahan.)

"ESSAYS on Woman's Work" is not a title that would attract many readers. The woman's question has been handled with so much passion and declamation, and, so far as it is a question, has been obscured by so many theories, which have but little affected the point at issue, that the first attempt to treat it in a practical manner is exposed to a considerable risk of undeserved neglect. Miss Parkes enters into no disquisition as to the equality of the sexes, advocates no Utopian scheme for redressing imaginary wrongs, and neither entertains herself, nor encourages her readers to cherish, delusive and unfounded hopes, but grapples with the simple facts which give interest to the question, and reduces them to their true ground in middle-class vanity, to which almost every case of educated destitution may be ultimately referred. In spite of its great achievements, the modern industrial spirit has not yet arrived at a true sense of its own dignity, but is cowed by the vague assumptions of a spurious gentility, and is more concerned to establish factitious distinctions in the mode of bread-winning than willing to repose on the true basis of self-respect which should be the natural consequence of honest self-help.

It would puzzle the acutest moral philosopher to determine why earning should be esteemed less dignified than spending, or why a man in want of some absolute necessity should be looked upon as conferring a favour on his fellow who supplies it to him for money. When the industrial spirit of modern times has so purified itself as to be no longer the slave of moral sentiments engendered in a state of society which it is fast undermining, we shall hear no more of the woman's question, except as it may be treated as a branch of the educational one. It is no false accusation brought against the middle classes to say that this is exclusively their affair. As far as women are concerned in that portion of society which lives on daily wages, the question has never been started; hard necessity has answered it for them, and their wives and daughters are as ready for the factory or domestic service as the fathers are for "all those hard, unwholesome trades that willing slaves pursue to eat." There is no more question with them about woman's work than there is in the mind of a Red Indian or an Esquimaux.

To hear [says Miss Parkes] the remarks made by very clever and very kind people about this subject, it would be easy to fancy that some *bouleversement* of the whole nature and duties of woman had become a lamentable necessity. The more I think about it the more sure I feel that this notion is an utter exaggeration. I believe that the particular evil we are now trying so earnestly to remove is the growth of modern times, and closely connected with the growth of the middle classes. As civilization has increased during the last century, a number of women have been uplifted by the labours of men into a sphere where considerable cultivation and a total abnegation of household work have become a custom and a creed; but no corresponding provision has been made for them of occupation in the higher and more intellectual fields of work. They share, through their male relatives, in all the vicissitudes to which individual members of the middle class are subject; and they are helplessly dependent on these turns of the tide, having been trained to no method of self-help. All that seems to me to be wanted is, that the women of the middle classes, belonging to professional or

to commercial families, should heartily accept the life of those classes, instead of aping the life of the aristocracy. Daughters living idly at home, while their parents cannot hope to leave them a maintenance, are, in fact, *exceptions* in our busy, respectable female population. Let them shrink from creating an exceptional class of paupers, and take up their lot with the rest of their sisters, finding such occupations as will call out and employ their better education. I cannot see why working ladies need be more unsexed than working housemaids, nor why that activity which is deemed to make a woman eligible as a wife to a working man should, when exercised on higher subjects, unfit and discredit her to be the wife of a working barrister or medical man.

It is the discredit which brings about the unfitness, for no one can possibly maintain that the capacity to be something else unfits a woman for her position as a mother, or as mistress of a household. An outrageous satirist of the middle classes might say that they manufacture their women as they do their goods, and that the only qualities they insist on their possessing are those which will make them sell. There is no doubt that the scheme pays in a certain way, so long as the shop is kept open; but when it is shut, the goods have to be disposed of at their own true value, which is then called an alarming sacrifice; and alarming indeed it is, when we consider that it is not silks and piece goods that we have in question.

Miss Parkes calls on English women of social station to impart to the movement for increasing the number of remunerative female employments that element of moral repute which it will eminently require to insure it from failure; her appeal should rather be to the better sense of those whom it more immediately concerns, and be directed against the thousand - and - one devices of "genteel society." It is true these have been the favourite subjects of satire even with satirists who have whipped their own failings on the backs of others; and Miss Parkes has probably felt how much more usefully she was employed in pointing out what had already been done in the direction she advocates, and in giving practical details of those efforts which have been made to improve both female education, and the uses that it can be put to, in giving to the women of the middle classes a more independent and really honourable position.

For eight years she has been closely connected with every effort which has been made in this direction, and her intimate knowledge of facts keeps her completely free from all those sentimental theories on the subject in which a good heart so often runs away with a feeble head. The progress of opinion on this question during the last eighty years, which she makes the subject of one of her essays, and treats in an admirably clear and comprehensive manner, is one of its most promising features, and tends more than anything else to the conclusion that the time will come when the industrial spirit will gain its last victory—that which is always the most difficult, but which, when once gained, gives possession of the country—viz., a victory over those notions of life with which it has nothing to do, and which only corrupt and obscure its proper dignity. It is seldom that so ardent a desire to improve the material condition of unmarried women is so closely associated as in Miss Parkes' mind with a full insight into the true conditions of the production of wealth. She pleads for no asylum in which women shall be protected by some artificial arrangement or other from the effects of the principle of competition, but urges with the greatest force and cogency the claim which the women of the middle classes may fairly make to a very different education and to a more adequate personal provision than they frequently receive. On one point we do not think she lays sufficient stress. When combating the excuse that special accomplishments would be thrown away in the great majority of instances in which, when married, women would have no occasion for their employment, she might, with great advantage,

have dwelt upon the influence which any enlarged culture exercises in domestic life, and have greatly strengthened her argument by a fuller display of the change which would come over the majority of middle-class circles when women shall take interest in the subjects which lie closest to the business and occupations of their husbands. How much of the education of boys has a direct reference to the mercantile pursuits by which they live, which yet would be greatly missed if they had not been taught? There are no sympathies so complete and permanent as intellectual ones, and none so little relied upon in middle-class marriages. A common mental life renders those who lead it to a great extent independent of external circumstances, and is the only antidote to those paltry social ambitions which fill up the time of so many who have no more elevated standard by which they can support their self-respect. A full account of the little that has been done, and but small reference to the much that has been said, about the means to these ends, will be found in Miss Parkes' little volume, which we strongly recommend to all who are tired of talk, but who do not despair of a better state of things.

SHAKSPERE'S INNER LIFE.

Shakspere: His Inner Life, as Intimated in His Works. By John A. Heraud. (Maxwell & Co.)

TO construct from Shakspere's works a history of his mind is a fascinating problem. Materials for such a hypothetical biography are abundant; indeed, they are only too abundant; and their value is enhanced by the dearth of ascertained facts. Most intelligent readers have tried to find out Shakspere himself behind one or another of his innumerable masks, and yielded at length to the difficulty of the task. It is one which requires, besides an intimate acquaintance with the plays and poems, a rare union of imagination and common sense. In the former respect, Mr. Heraud is not ill-qualified to investigate Shakspere's "Inner Life." He has studied him deeply, with the reverence which is the key to knowledge of his worth, and with a mind imbued with the best thoughts of modern critics, especially Coleridge, Germain, and Victor Hugo. Some of his remarks show a very refined poetical feeling. Nevertheless, his voluminous account of Shakspere appears to us a failure, for want of a little sober judgment. Mr. Heraud has made a radical mistake in his conception of Shakspere's character. He regards him as a prophet having a message to deliver to mankind.

We should accept his works as a new evangel, and himself as in some sort the hero as well as the author. We should, in fact, imitate his own example, by putting into them an idea, and esteeming him as its appointed incarnation.

His birth is described thus, like an avatar of Vishnu or Buddha:—

Out of the bosom of the Infinite a soul, having transferred its allegiance from the eternal to the temporal, manifested itself in a mortal body on the 23rd of April, 1564.

His going from Stratford to London is called a "Hegira, no less henceforth to be celebrated in the world's annals than that of Mahomet to Medina." Mr. Heraud says of "Love's Labours Lost":—

The very spirit of the Reformation inspires this drama.

This startling assertion is perhaps explained by the following:—

It was Shakspere's especial mission to vindicate and to justify the passion of love as the motive-spring of all healthy human action.

The character indicated by these passages, making allowance for hyperbole of expression, is widely different from that of Shakspere. Poetry was to him not a means to an end, but an end in itself. Dante, Milton, and Wordsworth might be described as having a mission; and it is this earnestness of purpose which places them in a different class

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of poets. But the special vocation of which Mr. Heraud speaks was certainly not theirs. The writer to whom the foregoing extracts might be applied with most propriety is Rousseau. He was "in some sort the hero as well as the author of a new evangel," and it was his "especial mission to vindicate and to justify the passion of love as the motive-spring of all healthy human action." So far, however, as the genius of Shakespeare is dissimilar to that of Rousseau, this conception of Shakspeare is wide of the truth. To regard him as in any respect the apostle or advocate of a doctrine, presupposes in him an element of zeal which is foreign to all tradition and evidence respecting the genial poet. It is a still grosser error to state as Shakspeare's characteristic doctrine—"Get thee a wife; get thee a wife." In refutation of this absurd fancy, we need only cite the titles of the four great tragedies, "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Lear," "Othello." Mr. Heraud is hardly judicious in his claim on behalf of Shakspeare that he should be held as a philosopher superior to Bacon. "In the transcendental elements of metaphysical science he was far in advance of the learned Chancellor, and anticipated the most important discoveries of modern thinkers." The following passage, to which reference is made under the title "A Philosophical Discovery," is doubtless intended to illustrate Mr. Heraud's meaning: "Shakspeare appears to have anticipated the philosophical discovery of the nineteenth century, that every idea comprehends a variety of conceptions, and every conception a far larger variety of intuitions." Divested of its wordy paraphernalia, this notion is surely at least as old as Plato. In what sense can it be affirmed of Shakspeare, and denied of Homer, Sophocles, or Phidias? That Homer well understood the principle which is ascribed as a novelty to Shakspeare has been amply proved by Mr. Gladstone, to whom Mr. Heraud dedicates his book. Still more unwise is the enthusiasm which Mr. Heraud lavishes on the poet's private conduct. Shakspeare's wife catches a reflected light of his glory. Mr. Heraud sees her likeness in *Portia*; for *Bassanio* left *Portia* behind when he went to Venice, and Shakspeare left his wife behind when he went to London. "On both sides I perceive in this arrangement consummate prudence, and utterly repudiate the vulgar notions on the subject that pass current with shallow minds." His method of refuting scandal betrays singular want of good sense. He believes, and argues, that Shakspeare's early life must have conformed strictly to the moral rules which he put into the mouth of *Prospero* thirty years afterwards; and that he could never have drunk to excess after making *Cassio* exclaim, "Oh that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains!"

After seeing in Shakspeare an apostle, a Protestant Reformer, a philosopher throwing Bacon into the shade, and a paragon of domestic virtue, it is somewhat of a condescension to insist on his being a "legalized gentleman." "He had succeeded in obtaining the much-wished-for grant of arms from Dethick, the Garter King of Arms, who conceded the application in 1597." But Mr. Heraud is more than half proud of his hero's parochial dignities at Stratford, and reminds us again and again that the poet of all the world and of all time was also "owner of a place of lordship in the country." In the interest of poetry and of truth, we must protest against this vulgar handling of a great name, which is not peculiar to Mr. Heraud, and seems to be on the increase. Shakspeare's glory, though it is too high to fear hostile detractors, cannot but suffer from promiscuous and abject idolatry. If a biographer were to extol Bacon for his moral courage, or Newton for his presence of mind, those august spirits would seem at once to sink from their imperial station, and fall into unfavourable comparison with ordinary men. The noblest of mortals are not in all particulars wonderful and sublime. Each one has

certain aspects in which wise friends will be content to defend them from censure, and not provoke it by claiming for them superlative excellence. Shakspeare is no exception to this general rule. An apologist may fairly clear his good fame from the aspersions of trivial gossip, dismissing one tale as unfounded, another as envious, a third as improbable, and so on. But the character which remains at last is no more than simply what is expressed in the frank words of Ben Jonson—"He was indeed honest, and of an open and free nature." The opinion which a critic may have of the deerstalking and other dubious tales will not much affect this conclusion. The reputation of some men trembles in the balance between glory and infamy, depending on the judgment which is passed on one or two parts. For Shakspeare, however, comparatively little is at issue. On the most favourable view, he has no pretensions to heroic virtue. It is remarkable, on the other hand, that the very faults imputed to him by gossip are those of "an open and free nature;" and thus tradition is in accordance with positive testimony.

The true key-note of Shakspeare's "inner life" is struck in a line of Mr. Tennyson's "In Memoriam," which sounds abruptly until it is well considered:—

"I loved thee, spirit, and love, nor can
The soul of Shakspeare love thee more."

In that phase of love which consists in intellectual sympathy, Shakspeare is supreme. The intensity of his affection is displayed in the Sonnets, which Mr. Heraud perversely treats as allegorical. But it is in the plays that we learn the comprehensiveness of Shakspeare's mind. The whole world of passion and feeling within the bounds of human life is embraced by his immense capacity of sympathy. He looked on the moral universe as Turner looked on the material universe, but with a more loving eye for every feature, and a more unfailing hand to reproduce it. Human nature was to him a landscape, in which the meanest flower, the most rugged stone, was lovely. Obviously, this contemplative affection is distinct from the active love which moves the philanthropist or the patriot to self-sacrifice. The poet's love delights in the world as it is, cares little to amend it, and ignores the mystery of the future. What is most hideous becomes an element of beauty, as when the painter of the Old Temeraire makes use alike of the funnel of a steam-tug and the splendours of the rising moon. Shakspeare may without exaggeration be said to love every one of his characters. His affection is proved by exquisite touches of tenderness in the case of *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and "his fiend-like queen." He loves *Falstaff*, without in the least extenuating his baseness. He is not without compassion for *Iago* and *Goneril*. Even *Richard*, who stands alone in callous selfishness, has a friend in the poet, who makes his valour respected and his agonies of conscience pitied. Shakspeare is sometimes described as adding these touches of humanity on a principle of art to make his villains tolerable; but the effect is rather due to the power of sympathy in his nature, which first felt what he represented. The same explanation will account for his extreme clemency to such culprits as *Angelo*, in "Measure for Measure." He has a love for the man, as he has for the saintly *Isabella* and the sottish *Barnadine*. *Brutus* shares his interest with *Mark Antony*, *Wolsey* with *Katherine*. For numerous and elaborate illustrations of this leading characteristic of Shakspeare's mind we may refer to Mr. Heraud's book with pleasure.

Reflective characters, such as *Hamlet* and *Jaques*, show most of the poet's intellectual habits. But it is certain that neither of these two is in any considerable degree a portrait of himself. Scanty as the facts of Shakspeare's life are, they suffice to prove that he was a prudent and able man of business. His career evinces a firmness of purpose and command of resources, most unlike the Prince of Denmark. Nor is *Jaques* any more subjective than *Romeo* or *Benedick*. He is a

type of character clearly defined, his brain teeming with observation and fancy, his heart that of a partially reformed libertine, sour and selfish. In one only of Shakspeare's creations the equal measure of justice and kindly sympathy seems to give place to uncontrolled affection—namely, in Prince Hal. For this reason Henry may be suspected to come nearest of all to the poet's own heart. This opinion prevails in Germany as to the play of Henry V. As to the two previous plays, it is confirmed by the resemblance of the incidents to those of Shakspeare's experience. He must himself have taken up and dropped at will the dissolute society of Eastcheap.

Mr. Heraud inclines with Coleridge to select *Prospero* as a likeness of the poet in his later years. The theory is not improbable, and suggests a pleasing picture of Shakspeare growing grey, retired from the busy world, occupied with his magic art, but chiefly intent on a happy marriage for his daughter Judith. Yet, in truth, the complete image of Shakspeare is not in one or two characters, but the whole circle of wonderful beings to whom his genius has given life; a circle from which we would not exclude the plays of "Pericles" or "Titus Andronicus." Mr. Heraud thinks these spurious, on internal evidence. We see in them rather the imitation of older dramatists, before Shakspeare had matured his own style. In most other respects the classification of the plays by Mr. Heraud is good, and throws light on the development of Shakspeare's dramatic art.

MISS RUSSELL'S HOBBY.

Miss Russell's Hobby. 2 Vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE late Mr. Thackeray, in one of the most charming of his Essays, dilated at some length on the pleasure he felt in reading a novel of adventure—told how he enjoyed the *Waverlies*, and how he read and re-read the masterpieces of Alexandre Dumas. The reason, probably, lay in the fact that to the last he preserved the freshness of youth, that, beneath all the cynicism which he paraded in *Pendennis* and in *Vanity Fair*, his heart was as warm and tender as it was in his boyhood. Hence, though he was himself a master of character, he cared little to vex his soul with the studies with which other and inferior hands might occupy themselves. His case was, indeed, much like that of a Liston or a Hunter, who would grow impatient at witnessing the operations of a less experienced hand, would be ready to take the scalpel from it, and to finish the work himself. Thus he would always be solitary, and his position, however dignified, must always be somewhat melancholy. Happily for the world, however, we are not all Listons, or Hunters, or Thackerays in any sense. We can look on and witness the attempts of our neighbours to present us with an honest and careful study of character, without an itching impulse to pull the brushes and the colours out of the artist's hands, and finish the picture according to our own fancies, or our own notions of truth and falsehood. The artist may not be quite perfection; his colour may be sometimes crude, and his drawing here and there exaggerated or disproportioned. Still, we recognize the honesty of his intention, and are ready to overlook some faults on that account, while we palliate his more obvious defects by a reference to his inexperience, and a hope that future work from the same hand will be truer, freer, and nobler.

Some such verdict as this must be pronounced upon "Miss Russell's Hobby." It is very evidently the work of a lady; and is probably her first effort at a sustained novel. The proofs of this are numerous, both in the matters of plot and character. As to plot, the story is too long for the amount of incident which is detailed. A bankrupt attorney, of too confiding a disposition for the naughty world in which he lives, falls into the trifling error of writing the name of a friend in mistake for his own. He is tried, convicted, and quietly sent out of the country before the story begins. His wife gives way

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to drink, and sets out for Exeter with her own children, and those of her husband by a former wife. On the way, the family are shipwrecked and landed in great distress at the little seaport of Wareham, where they attract the notice of Mr. Russell, a merchant of the port, who adopts the eldest girl into his family. There the child, who is wilful, headstrong, and hasty of temper, finds plenty of grievances from the selfishness and bigoted nature of Miss Russell—her protector's sister, and from the worrying and exuberant girlishness of Miss Anna, the youngest of the family. It would not be fair to forestall the pleasure of those who read the book by telling how the plot is carried on, and how after all is done, the heroine marries the friend of her childish days. It is, therefore, as well only to hint that there appear to have been two very remarkable features about the atmosphere of Wareham, which might make it a very desirable home for a certain class of people. The first is, that while the young people grow up into the full vigour of their charms very rapidly, the old people never seem to grow any older. The second point is, that all the disagreeable people have a pleasant habit of dying as soon as their presence becomes a serious hindrance to the progress of events. As regards the first point, Mr. Russell, who begins as a bald-headed gentleman, who has made much money by trade, is only thirty-six when the story ends; the heroine having in the meantime grown up from "a sweet young thing of seven or eight" at most, to a lady of fully marriageable age, who receives two or three offers before her protector proposes for her. This is certainly a little hard to reconcile with one's notions of the fitness of things; but it is not more easy to understand how it comes to pass that so many seemingly healthy people should drop off and die so very conveniently. It is, however, only fair to say that, although the mortality is so extensive, there is but one absolute "death-bed scene"—every one else who dies does so off the stage.

The study of character, though careful and minute, is marked by faults of a precisely similar description with those which distinguish the plot. The men are few in number, and unsatisfactory in their elaboration, precisely such, in a word, as might be expected from the hand of one whose experience of the rougher sex has been comparatively very small. They are all sketchily treated, and while the women of the book, who are well and minutely elaborated, almost wholly fill the foreground, they occupy a quite secondary position. The hero of the story stands, indeed, in the middle distance, but the would-be hero is pushed into the background in company with a subordinate character, of whom more is made than would seem quite necessary for the progress of the plot. As for the hero, he is precisely the sort of man whom one would expect a woman to imagine for herself—good, amiable, and rather stupid, but of irreproachable character, and possessed of a power in his eye, which is effectual to tame rebellious tempers in children, and to give him unlimited power over all with whom he comes in contact. The second character amongst the men of the story, George Spencer, is nicely sketched in, but enough is not made of him. He is young, gay, handsome, and brilliant—at least we are told so, though no one would discover the fact from his conversation, but he manages to lose his destined bride at the last moment on two occasions. Why this should be, the reader is left in doubt; unless the heroine were infinitely different from the rest of her sex, her lover's devotion would have touched her sympathies, if not have forced her into love for him. The reader will hardly avoid disappointment at the thought of so much generosity, love, and tenderness being thrown away, and he will, if he be an ordinary mortal, and not governed solely by principle, wonder why in modern novels youth, manliness, and muscularity should so frequently be rewarded with disappointment in love. The only male character who excites the slightest interest, is that of the highly evangelical

incumbent of the chapel at Wareham, a kindly and pleasant sketch of the shallow-minded, empty coxcomb, who is sometimes produced by the influence of much feminine society on the clerical race. Anyone who has ever lived in a country town where the stream of life runs rather slowly, is certain to recognize the portrait. The women of the story are more numerous and more minutely finished. Miss Russell, whose "hobby"—her love of herself—gives the name to the book; Miss Anna, with her elderly girlish ways; Agnes Spencer, with her gentle disposition and exuberant spirits; Mrs. Mitchell, with her kind heart and domesticity, her foibles and her fussiness; are all admirably sketched. The elaboration of the first two of these characters raises them, indeed, to the higher dignity of finished studies.

It has been with no desire to say unpleasant things that the above strictures have been written. The work is too honest and too thorough to call for either condemnation or contempt. At the same time, it is too immature to call for more than qualified praise. That the next work of the writer will be greatly in advance of the present there can be no doubt; as also there can be little that with advancing time she may take her place, if not amongst the mistresses of her art, at least in the second rank, where she may not unworthily take her place, side by side with Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Yonge, and Miss Sewell. More than this can scarcely be said, save, indeed, that the reader of modern novels ought to be grateful to a lady who confines her story within the limits of two convenient volumes, and who says what she has to say in pure, simple, and quiet English.

TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN CRETE.

Travels and Researches in Crete. By Captain T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., F.R.S., Honorary Member of the Archaeological Institutes at Berlin and Rome. 2 Vols. (John Van Voorst.)

WHILE engaged on the Mediterranean Survey, Captain Spratt visited every place of any importance in the island of Crete, and has gathered together the results of his investigations in two very handsome volumes. In spite of its mythological renown, the island presents but few and unimportant remains of the numerous Greek cities with which it was once crowded. Their localities have, in most cases, been identified by Captain Spratt's careful researches, chiefly by fragments of ancient moles, or by the strong foundations of the temples and public buildings that have resisted the predatory attacks of the various barbarous races which have held possession of the island. It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty of its coast line and mountain ranges, and a very full idea of either may be had from the remarkably able illustrations with which these volumes are enriched. It is not only on account of their contributions to classical topography that Captain Spratt's volumes will be read, but also for the full notice he gives of the condition and pursuits of the present mixed population of Turks and Greeks. It would appear that before the War of Independence they had come to live together with a great amount of mutual toleration, but that the conflicts resulting from that abortive struggle have greatly unsettled the country, and gone far to ruin its material welfare.

To the extreme poverty and bad food of the peasantry may be attributed the prevalence of that frightful scourge, leprosy, which afflicts many of the villages. A very full, mournful, and touching description of its effects upon those whom it renders outcasts from society will be found in Captain Spratt's pages.

The main industry of the island is the sponge fishery which is pursued on its coasts. It is chiefly carried on by companionships of from twenty to thirty boats, for mutual support and protection.

The mode of operation preparatory to a dive is very peculiar and interesting. The diver whose turn it is takes his seat on the deck of

the vessel, at either the bow or stern, and placing by his side a large flat slab of marble, weighing about 25 lbs., to which is attached a rope of the proper length and thickness (1½ inch), he then strips, and is left by his companions to prepare himself. This seems to consist in devoting a certain time to clearing the passages of his lungs by expectoration, and highly inflating them afterwards; thus oxydizing his blood very highly by a repetition of deep inspirations. The operation lasts from five to ten minutes, or more according to the depth; and during it the operator is never interfered with by his companions, and seldom speaks or is spoken to; he is simply watched by two of them, but at a little distance, and they never venture to urge him or distract him in any way during the process. When from some sensation, known only to himself, after these repeated long-drawn and heavy inspirations, he deems the fitting moment to have arrived, he seizes the slab of marble, and, after crossing himself and uttering a prayer, plunges with it like a returning dolphin into the sea, and rapidly descends.

The stone is always held during the descent directly in front of the head, at arm's-length, and so as to offer as little resistance as possible; and, by varying its inclination, it acts likewise as a rudder, causing the descent to be more or less vertical, as desired by the diver. As soon as he reaches the bottom, he places the stone under his arm to keep himself down, and then walks about upon the rock, or crawls under its ledges, stuffing the sponges into a netted bag with a hooped mouth, which is strung round his neck to receive them; but he holds firmly to the stone or rope all the while, as his safeguard for returning and for making the known signal at the time he desires it. The hauling up is thus effected: The assistant who has hold of the rope awaiting the signal, first reaches down with both hands as low as he can, and there grasping the rope, with a great bodily effort raises it up to nearly arm's-length over his head; the second assistant is then prepared to make his grasp as low down as he can reach, and does the same; and soon the two alternately, and by a fathom or more at a time, and with great rapidity, bring the anxious diver to the surface. A heavy blow from his nostrils, to expel the water and exhausted air indicates to his comrades that he is conscious and breathes, a word or two is then spoken by one of his companions to encourage him if he seems much distressed, as is often the case; and the hearing of the voice is said by them to be a great support at the moment of their greatest state of exhaustion. A few seconds' rest at the surface, and then the diver returns into the boat to recover, generally putting on an under garment or jacket, to assist the restoration of the animal heat he has lost, and to prevent the loss of more by the too rapid evaporation of the water from his body.

Such is the life of a sponge diver, which, with all its danger and hardships, hardly yields him a bare support; for, as he can work only in the summer, and follows no other occupation, he becomes a prey to his own idleness in the winter months, and to the money-lenders, who supply him with the means of existence at most usurious rates.

Captain Spratt gives a full account of the chief town, Candia, after which the island was so long called, and a detailed description of its defences, which were so bravely held against the power of the Sultan Achmet in 1667 by the Venetians and their French allies. The coast of the island was for a long time exposed to the attacks of Algerine pirates, and many very curious and dramatic stories of their different descents on the defenceless islanders have been preserved and collected by Captain Spratt, who takes care to miss nothing that is in any way illustrative of the life and customs of its population.

ENGLAND AS SEEN BY FOREIGNERS.

England as Seen by Foreigners in the Days of Elizabeth and James the First. Comprising Translations of the Journals of the Two Dukes of Wirtemberg in 1592 and 1610; both Illustrative of Shakespeare; with Extracts from the Travels of Foreign Princes and others, Copious Notes, an Introduction and Etchings. By William Brenchley Rye, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, British Museum. (John Russell Smith.)

THIS is a handsome, well-printed, entertaining book—entertaining and something

more, and not too much more, and comes very welcome to the time. It may be taken into a railway compartment with well-grounded confidence that one of those four or five hours' journeys that interpose at this time of the year between the centre and so many points in the circumference of all intellectual and social attraction will be enlivened and shortened by its aid. The bait of Shakespearian knowledge on the title-page need not be scrutinized over closely. We all know by this time what room to make in our minds for the anticipated arrival of a new illustration of the poet; antiquarians now are less sanguine than their ancestors, who were wont to indulge the day-dream that one day they might determine who was his grandfather, and they fly with eagerness to more microscopic grains of intelligence of things and persons three or four degrees removed. We accept the results with gravity, and if not with enthusiasm, at any rate with sincere thankfulness, that the populous world can spare lifetimes for the searching and sifting of details which really have a certain value, and it is not for us to say are not worth their cost.

So there would be no disposition to be captious or supercilious if the promise of the title-page were supported by information even less important or less novel than is to be found in the book. The special Shakespearian illustration alluded to, is the satisfactory collection of the original memorials of that visit to England by a German duke which prepared for his acquisition ultimately, to his great content and glory, of the Order of the Garter, and immortalized his name in the form of a mangled catchword in a play of Shakespeare, like a dismembered fly sticking in semi-transparent amber. How it came there is a question that will furnish theme for Shakespearians for many a year to come. In page 96 of the Introduction, Mr. Rye prints parallel extracts from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," Scenes 3 and 5, as given in the first folio of 1623, and in the quarto edition of the play, dated 1602; but he wrongly describes it as a "droll scene of cozenage practised by German travellers." It is in reality a concerted hoax, played off by Dr. Caius and Sir Hugh Evans upon mine host of the Garter, in revenge for the hoax of false rendezvous for their duel, by which he had made them laughing-stocks. Bardolf, we fear, was in the plot to throw him into dire dismay by persuading him that the Germans—who have had his house at command for a week, and whom he is resolved "to sauce," on the plea that he has had to turn away other guests,—have gone off not only without paying, but with three of his horses:—

Host—Where be my horses? speak well of them, varletto.

Bar.—Run away with the cozeners; for so soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them in a slough of mire, and set spurs and away, like three German devils, three Doctor Faustuses.

Enter thereupon first Sir Hugh, with his kindly warning that cannot help breaking into an ironical gibe: "Have a care of your entertainments; there is a friend of mine come to town tells me there is three cousin Germans that has cozened all the hosts of Reading, of Maidenhead, of Colebrook, of horses and money; I tell you for good-will, look you," &c., &c.

Dr. Caius is ready to his cue, and gives last confirmation to the false alarm by the assurance from head-quarters: "I cannot tell vat is dat, but it is tell-a-me dat you make grand preparation for a Duke de Jarmany; by my trot, der is no Duke that the Court is know, to come; I tell you for good-will. Adieu."

In the edition of 1602, the Doctor is first to report, "Dar be a Jarmain Duke come to de Court has cosened all de host of Brentford and Reading, begar I tell you for good will;" and Sir Hugh follows with the caution in this form, "For there is three sorts of *cosen garmombles* is cosen all the hosts of Maidenhead and Reading," &c.

Mr. Charles Knight was the first to discern in this ridiculous word *cosen garmombles* a transformation of the high style and title of his Serene Highness Frederic Duke of Wirtemberg, Count Mumpelgart, the account of whose visit to "the far-famed Kingdom of England," in 1592, is here reprinted from the notes of his private secretary. His route lay from London by Hounslow and Maidenhead, and therefore intermediately by Brentford and Colebrook, to the Court at Reading, and from Reading to Windsor; and on his way home, at least, he was furnished with a passport addressed to mayors and justices, authorizing "this nobleman, Counte Mombeliard," to take up post-horses in his travel, "and to pay nothing for the same."

Assuredly, as matters stand upon the record, the inference is that this privilege was so far abused, that a host apprehensive of cozenage was at no loss to understand what was meant by "a sort of Counte Mombeliard," even when ominously, if not mischievously, transformed by a Welshman into "a sort of *cosen garmombles*."

But what of the inference as to the date of the play, the real point of interest? We get but little help; the writing of it is to be placed somewhere between the ducal visit, 1592, and the quarto play of 1602. The presumption, no doubt, is, that the joke belongs to the earlier years, when personal allusion was fresh, and the jest's point would be brightest, especially as in a still later recast it was broken off and set aside, and another—*Cousin Germans*—substituted; but this is all we can say, and, qualified by the remembrance of the tenacity of the popular ear for a catchword, it is little enough. It may help "to thicken other proofs that do demonstrate thinly," but for those other proofs we have still to wait.

The Shakespearian conscience being discharged, we are at liberty to look at our ease upon our native country as the eyes of foreigners saw it under the last Tudor and the earliest Stuart—when the wrecks of the Spanish Armada were still exposing their gaunt ribs upon our shores, when swans were tame and abundant below London Bridge, and upon it, "on one of the towers nearly in the middle, were stuck up about thirty-four heads of persons of distinction." It is in such accidental notices that the chief interest and the not slight value of collections such as this consists; and when they are as well edited, with due tables of contents, and full notes, and judicious indexes, they have a use on the shelves after their freshness is past and some barren tracts and certain occasional platitudes are forgiven and forgotten. They help our familiarity with our history; it is only after meeting historical personages up and down on insignificant occasions in books like these that we overcome all the sense of the distance that divides us; just as men require not only to have travelled together for a day or met at a heavy dinner, but must have exchanged single words some half-dozen times, and recognitions in varied scenes and surroundings, before they admit that they know each other, or find themselves assuming acquaintanceship.

The visitors whose reports are here presented to us are chiefly German, and that of Frederic Duke of Wirtemberg, dating 1592, is the longest, though its chief interest lies, as usual, in the shorter paragraphs and incidental observations. It is written by his Highness's secretary, who with grim humour entitles it a bathing excursion—*badenfahrt* with allusion to the horrors of their middle passage.

The rudeness and insolence of the common people towards foreigners, the numerous executions, the undefended condition of the open towns, the comeliness and frankness and fairness of the women of all orders—these are the commonplaces of our visitors in these times and for a century afterwards, be they gentle or simple, clerical or lay; and more than one in and out of this collection refer to the verity of the saying that England is the paradise of women, the purgatory of

servants, and the hell of horses. For the last characteristic, no doubt, the bad roads were largely responsible, and the sufferings of servants are fully explained by the custom of retaining crowds who had no other occupation than to carry about their masters' colours and livery and be idle.

As we turn over the pages in the idle mood that is neither inappropriate nor unfavourable, we are reminded how one state of England and the world was just then reaching its period, and as often that we ourselves are living through a parallel crisis. When the German Duke visited the Tower, he saw still at the top of the armoury "an unspeakable number of arrows," as well as many fine cannon not very well kept, just as we may now see in our arsenals the new artillery jostling the old.

The second ducal visitor, son of the first, after running at the ring in St. James's Park with Prince Henry, goes "to see the house of Beddington belonging to Mr. Francis Carro" (the contemporary pronunciation of Carew), with "one of the most pleasant and ornamental gardens in England, with many beautiful streams." The head of the earlier possessor, Sir Nicholas Carew, had been taken off by Henry VIII., and may easily have been among the thirty-four seen upon the spikes on London Bridge. It is but a year or two since even the transferred name of Carew was effaced from Surrey, and only a day or two since the historical park at last fell shattered under the fatal hammer, to be divided after the rate of 1,000*l.* per acre. On the very next night after this visit his Highness lodged at Ware, at the Stag, and slept in a bed of swan's-down eight feet wide. Again, it was only in September, 1864, that this "Shakespearian illustration" went its way for the sake and the consideration of 100*l.*, but, it is said, to a very fitting retirement at Gad's Hill. What will be left to us?

The technological chemistry of our own day may compare itself here with the pretensions—nay, even with some of the performances—of its earlier representatives, in the person of "a deservedly famous mechanician and chymist"—for so Robert Boyle styled Cornelius Drebbel, of Alkmaar. Duke Frederic went to Eltham Park to see him, "his perpetual motion, and virginals that played of themselves;" "a very fair and handsome man, and of very gentle manners, altogether different from suchlike characters." The copious notes contain details and references that prove him to have been, if a charlatan, something besides that was much better; and though his perpetual motion and even his "furnace which he could govern to any degree of heat," may have stopped or gone out with him, he left to his family the invention of which Boyle thus speaks, as if he were discoursing of magenta or rosaniline: "I may safely affirm that a great deal of money hath been gained by tradesmen, both in England and elsewhere, upon account of the scarlet dye invented in our time by Cornelius Drebbel, who was not born a dyer nor other tradesman." This was the body scarlet, the Bow dye of Backman. One or two more inferences as pertinent as the following would have set the analysis of air—that momentous problem, which even to state as a problem was a great service—very far on its way. Boyle again is the authority ("Notes," p. 238). He had made inquiry of the son-in-law of Drebbel as to the theory of his submarine boat: "I was answered that Drebbel conceived that 'tis not the whole body of the air, but a certain quintessence, as chemists speak, or spirituous part of it, that makes it fit for respiration, which being spent the remaining body or carcase, if I may so call it, of the air is unable to cherish the vital flame residing in the heart; so that, for aught I could gather, besides the mechanical contrivance of his vessel he had a chemical liquor which he accounted the chief secret of his submarine navigation. For when from time to time he perceived that the finer and purer part of the air was consumed or overlogged by the respiration and steams of those that went in his ship, he

would, by unstopping a vessel full of this liquor, speedily restore to the troubled air such a proportion of vital parts as would make it again for a good while fit for respiration." Drebbel took part as engineer in propositions for the great work of draining the eastern counties, constructed fireships, had an engine to blow up ships, and iron ovens made portable for the use of the army, &c., &c.

Duke Frederic went further in search of alchemists, and little good came of it on either side; cheated, impoverished, and angry, "he caused an iron gallows to be erected at Stuttgart, and hanged four of them, one after the other."

There is not much new to be learnt in these notices by foreigners respecting the genius of the governments of Queen Elizabeth and James the First. We only get confirmations from casual observation and common report of those old-world notions that Elizabeth, in some respects less than a woman, was in all important respects as a Queen more than a man; that through lapse and vacillation and tortuosity she had a very consistent way of coming out right at last, and did not let even her own feminine vanity compromise in the end the honour and interests of the country—while as to James, we get simply confirmation, which we do not need, that very pique at her majestic reputation swayed him to courses that left no alternative but the ruin either of his house or of the country.

It is to be feared that but little allowance is to be made for coloured exaggeration in the account given here by Juan Fernandez de Velasco, Constable of Castile, of his entertainment by James on the occasion of the conclusion of a peace.

This notice had been partially published by Ellis, but the present editor sets right a serious misconception by pointing out that the Spanish *Isabella* is the equivalent of Elizabeth, and that the allusion is even to our own Queen, not, as supposed by Ellis, to some unrecorded daughter of Philip II. In the interchange of compliments after the feast, "the King sent to the Constable an important message by the Earl of Northampton, telling him that this was a happy day for him, since he had made peace on it, and it was the anniversary of his children's birthdays, the Princess Elizabeth (*Isabella*) being four years old, and therefore he hoped from her name that she might be the means of preserving the kingdom of Spain and England in friendship and union, unlike that other hostile Elizabeth (*otra Isabella enemiga*) who had caused so much mischief; hence he gave the Constable permission to drink the health of his children. His Excellency drank the toast accordingly, and in reply aptly quoted those lines of Sannazaro on the birth of the Virgin, which describe how Gur Lady had repaired the evil which Eve brought upon the world."

And so at the Royal English table was an insult invited from a Spaniard to the memory of that great Queen, of whom Howell, writing from Madrid in 1622, could still say, "The Spaniard never speaks of Queen Elizabeth but he fetcheth a shrink in the shoulder."

In the notice of the audience with the Queen at Reading, we have an account of her appearance at the age of fifty-nine, misreckoned by the writer sixty-seven, which her Majesty ought to have the benefit of, considering how heavy are the deductions usually made on account of adulation, which does not come into question here. "Notwithstanding that her Majesty was in her — year, and has borne the heavy burthen of ruling a kingdom thirty-four years, she need not indeed—to judge both from her person and appearance—yield much to a girl of sixteen. She has a very dignified, serious, and royal look." It may well be that the tone adopted by the courtiers may have infected the secretary, but we may safely infer that a certain unusual youthfulness of look and manner must have existed at this time at least.

To those who become interested in this book, it will be a service to direct their atten-

tion to a view of England by a foreigner in the reign of a later Stuart, Charles II., one of the most agreeable of the kind; it is "Relation d'un Voyage en Angleterre on sont touchées plusieurs choses, qui regardent l'état des Sciences et de la Religion, et autres matieres curieuses. Par le Sieur Sorbier."

The Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns: With a Memoir by William Gunnyon. The "Crown" Edition. (Edinburgh: Nimmo.)—It was well Scotland should follow with a "Crown" edition of Burns when England had led with a globe edition of "Shakspeare." Mr. Nimmo has entered the field evidently with a full knowledge of the present standard of typography and cheapness; and all lovers of poetry in general, and of Burns in particular, will warmly appreciate his most successful attempt to put the complete Poet before the million. Not only does the editor remark in his preface upon the indiscreet purification of our standard literature, but he presents to us, not a "Bowdlerized edition," but the author's works as they came from his pen. The poems take up 510 pages, and no less than 144 are taken up by a biographical memoir and appendices, giving sketches of the poet by different hands. This, though the cheapest, and probably the most complete edition, is by no means the one which appeals least to the eye in the matter of typography. It is, indeed, a book eminently typical of what our publishers can do now-a-days to appeal to the reading public.

The Ibis: a Quarterly Journal on Ornithology. New Series. Vol. I., No. 3. July, 1865. (Van Voorst.)—In this number of *The Ibis* we have the usual variety and interest. The Rev. H. B. Tristram continues his lively descriptions of the Birds of Palestine, and there are also papers on the Birds of Natal, Sydney, and Texas. Captain Hutton's observations of the Birds of the Southern Ocean are of the greatest interest and novelty, and his account of the habits and life-history of the Albatross is excellent. We can, however, hardly accept his explanation of the fact which he says he has observed, that the Albatross sometimes sails for a whole hour "without the slightest motion of the wings!" Captain Hutton thinks this may be explained on simple mechanical principles—viz., that the momentum of a heavy body moving slowly, and of a proper form, will maintain its motion against the resistance of the air for a long time. The weight of an Albatross is about 16lbs., its wings are ten feet in expanse, and while sailing it "moves very slowly." But to prevent this weight of 16lbs. from falling, its wings must present an oblique surface to the direction of motion, and must meet with a corresponding resistance, so that it seems quite impossible that any moderate initial velocity could keep the bird in motion for an hour. Every one must have observed that in swinging a small weight round the hand it is possible to keep up the motion by an impulse so small that the hand and fingers appear motionless; so we believe that the Albatross and other birds keep up their flight while "sailing" by an imperceptible motion towards the base of the wings, quite distinct from the powerful strokes used in ordinary flight. There are several other points of interest in this paper which we recommend to the attention of naturalists.

The Age and the Gospel: Four Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge at the Hulsean Lecture, 1864; to which is added a Discourse on Final Retribution. By Daniel Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, &c. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Moore is well-known as a popular preacher, but if he had not shown himself before now to be a good deal more, he would have done so in the present volume. The leading points at issue between the Gospel as hitherto received and the new Christianity offered to us from many quarters, are here handled with more than ordinary information, with much acumen, and with persuasive eloquence. Of the latter, or rather of rhetoric, there is, indeed, to our minds, a shade too much; for though Mr. Moore be, as we have said, more than a popular preacher, he still is a popular preacher, and cannot, even in the capacity of Hulsean Lecturer, shake off all the habits incident to the former character. In spite, however, of his discussions being thus obstructed by a trifling excess of declamation, they are very acute and important. We least like the lecture on Final Retribution. Acumen we have conceded to Mr. Moore, but it

seems unaccompanied by the metaphysical insight needed for a disquisition on eternity and the eternal, and for want of this he quite misses the question between himself and Mr. Maurice.

A Brief Biographical Dictionary. Compiled and Arranged by the Rev. Charles Hole. (Macmillan.)—A ready book of reference for the desk; giving in a single line the name, occupation, date of birth and death, and other slight memoranda of deceased persons of all times and countries, who have rendered themselves more or less noteworthy.

A History of British Ferns. By Edward Newman. Fourth, or School Edition, with Plates and Glossary. (John Van Voorst.)—This cheap edition of Newman's British Ferns appears most opportunely for visitors to the watering places on the southern coast, or to the Lake Districts of England or Ireland, no less than to the Channel Islands, Scotland, or the Isle of Man.

Notes on Mental and Moral Philosophy; with an Appendix, containing a Selection of Questions set at the India Civil Service Examinations, between the Years 1856 and 1864, and References to the Answers in the Text. By H. Coleman, B.A. (Harrison.)—A very useful compilation, in every way suitable for the instruction of pupils in mental and moral philosophy, according to the requirements of the India Civil Service Examinations.

The Elements of Mechanism: Designed for Students of Applied Mechanics. By T. M. Goodeve, M.A. Second Edition. (Longmans and Co.)—We are glad to welcome the second edition—enlarged and improved—of this excellent text-book of a difficult branch of learning, the principles of mechanism. The author is Professor of Mechanics at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

A Handy-book of the Law of Friendly, Industrial, and Provident Building and Loan Societies; with copious Notes. By Nathaniel White, of Her Majesty's Civil Service. (Virtue Brothers.) *Practical Hints for Investing Money; with an Explanation of the Mode of Transacting Business on the Stock Exchange.* By Francis Playford, Sworn Broker. Third Edition. (Virtue Brothers.)—Forming Nos. 151 and 152 of "Weale's Rudimentary Series." These little volumes will be found more practically useful than works of far greater pretension.

Lives of Missionaries: North America. John Eliot, Bishop Seaburg, Bishop Chase, Bishop Stewart, of Quebec, and Rev. J. G. Monatain. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—A most pleasing and instructive little volume, giving, in the form of biographies of five eminently pious men, the history of the rise and progress of Protestantism in North America, from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England in the reign of Charles I. till October, 1856.

Earth's Many Voices. Second Series. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—Very charmingly got up, as to paper, print, illustrations, and binding, these pleasant moral tales for children cannot fail to please those for whom they are intended.

Original Poems for Infant Minds. By Several Young Persons. Illustrated by H. Anelay. (Virtue Brothers.)—This is a re-issue of a well-known collection of nursery rhymes, by the writers of "Rhymes for the Nursery." It is well illustrated by H. Anelay, and nicely printed.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ADOLPHUS (Rev. O., M.A.). *Compendium Theologicum, or Manual for Students in Theology; containing a concise History of the Primitive and Mediaeval Church, the Reformation, the Church of England, the English Liturgy, and the Thirty-nine Articles, with Scripture Proofs and Explanations.* Intended for those preparing for Theological Examinations; with Examination Papers. 3rd Edition, revised and enlarged. Post 8vo, pp. xxxi.—493. Hall & Son. (Cambridge). Whittaker. 6s. 6d.

ALEXANDER (Col.). *Military Examination for Junior Officers of Infantry.* 3rd Edition. Cr. 8vo, cl., sd. Mitchell. 2s. 6d.

ARISTOPHANES'S Birds. With short English Notes for the use of Schools. (Oxford Greek Texts, with Notes.) 18mo, sd., pp. viii.—104. J. H. & J. Parker. 1s.

BANKS (Mr. and Mrs. G. Linnaeus). *Daisies in the Grass; a Collection of Songs and Poems.* Cr. 8vo, pp. 208. Harwood. 10s. 6d.

BARKER (Mrs. R.). *Child's Pathway through Bible and Gospel History.* 18mo, sd., pp. 70. Jarrold. 6d.

BEETON'S Cricket Book. By Frederick Wood. With "A Match I was in." By the Author of "The Cricket Field." 18mo, bds., pp. 86. Warner. 6d.

BIRDS' Nests. With Coloured Plates. 16mo, pp. 248. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 3s.

BLACK'S Guide to Gloucestershire. 2nd Edition. With Map and Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo pp. viii.—148. Black. 2s. 6d.

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to the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth. With Illustrations. 2nd Edition. Fesp. 8vo, pp. xii.—155. Black. 2s. 6d.

BRIGHT (J. T.). Churches of West Cornwall; with Notes of Antiquities of the District. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, pp. iv.—155. J. H. & J. Parker. 6s.

BOGATZKY'S Golden Treasury for the Children of God, consisting of Devotional and Practical Observations for every Day in the Year. New Edition. Fesp. 8vo, pp. xvi.—368. Routledge. 2s.

BUCHANAN (Robert). Undertones. 2nd Edition, enlarged and revised. Fesp. 8vo, pp. viii.—235. Strahan. 6s.

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CHAMBERS'S Historical Questions, with Answers, Embracing Ancient and Modern History. By W. Chambers. 12mo, bd., pp. v.—204. Chambers. 2s. 6d.

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CONGREGATIONAL Register (The) of the West Riding of Yorkshire for 1865. No. 12. Post 8vo, sd. Brierley (Leeds). Simpkin. 4d.

DIEPTE: the Route by Newhaven. Being a Concise History of the Town, Suburbs, Historic Sites, &c., with Illustrations; Advice to English Travellers on all requisite subjects; a List of the Best Hotels, with Prices; and other General Information calculated to make the Englishman who is in search of Health and Pleasure "at Home" in that interesting and much-frequented Watery Place. Cr. 8vo, sd., pp. 88. Booth. 1s.

DIXON (H. H.). Field and Fern; or, Scottish Flocks and Herds. (North). Sm. cr. 8vo, pp. xvii.—373. Rogerson & Tuxford. 8s.

(South). Sm. cr. 8vo, pp. ix.—400. Rogerson & Tuxford. 8s.

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HOLE (Rev. Charles, B.A.). Brief Biographical Dictionary. Roy. 18mo, pp. xvi.—467. Macmillan. 4s. 6d.

OUGH (Lewis). William Bathurst. 3 Vols. Cr. 8vo, pp. 800. Hurst & Blackett. 31s. 6d.

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OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, died on Saturday last, aged eighty. We shall give an obituary notice of this great botanist in our next week's number.

Mr. Joseph Parkes, Taxing Master to the Court of Exchequer, died at his house in Wimpole Street, on the 11th instant, in the seventieth year of his age. He was always a welcome visitor at Hatton, and Dr. Parr took a great interest in him, directed his studies, and recommended a course to which he rigidly adhered. His reading in this course was of the widest range, and comprehended many works that lie quite out of the beaten path. He chose his path in life as a solicitor, and started in Birmingham, first by himself, and afterwards in partnership with Mr. Solomon Bray, the first town-clerk of the corporation of Birmingham. He took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Birmingham Political Union, and thus became acquainted with Mr. Edward Ellice, a most active member of Lord Grey's Ministry. He became a political agent of the party, and he had a great deal to do with its election business. This necessitated his removal to London in 1832, where he practised as solicitor and parliamentary agent till about the year 1850, when he was appointed to the office which he held till his death.

Archdeacon Wilkins died at his residence, at Southwell, Notts., on Sunday last, aged eighty. By his death the archdeaconry of Nottingham, with a canonry in Southwell Collegiate Church, and the rectory of Beelsby, Lincolnshire, have become vacant. The Archdeacon had for his contemporaries at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1807, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, the late Lord Langdale, the late Baron Alderson, the late Bishops of London, Ely, and Lincoln, Professor Sedgwick, and others. The Archdeacon was the author of several theological works, and two or three other volumes of a lighter character.

The death of Dr. Diendoné, for many years President of the Medical Society of Brussels, took place on the 10th inst., at the age of fifty-five. He commenced his studies at an early age at Liège, whence he proceeded to Paris. His labours in connexion with sanitary science are well known, and were recognized by the Government. He was the editor of *Le Journal de Médecine*, and was the author of numerous valuable reports published by the Board of Health of Brussels, of which he was one of the founders.

On the 28th ult. the Freiherr von Baumgärtner, Vice-President of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, died at his residence, Hintzing, near Vienna.

Italy has lost two well-known scholars by the deaths of Vincenzo Antinori, at Florence, on the 22nd ult., and of Giovanni Manna, at Naples, on the same day.

Dr. Buchez, the founder of the famous society called *La Charbonnerie*, which admitted men of all shades of Liberal opinion, and was one of the most powerful weapons against the Restoration, has just died in Paris. In 1826 he became a St. Simonian, and was afterwards one of the

most active writers in the *Producteur*, the St. Simonian organ. He was also the founder of the Society of the Friends of the People, together with Flocon, Fazy, and Thierry. In 1833 he published a parliamentary history of the French Revolution.

At the last meeting of the Paris Academy M. Dumas announced the death, at the age of fifty, of M. Piria, an Italian chemist, noted for his researches on salicine.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. THOMAS PURNELL we hear is collecting materials for a History of England during the reign of Henry VII. Recent discoveries at Simancas, and in other archives, will no doubt be used in the new work.

WE believe the list of candidates for the vacant Chair of English Literature in Edinburgh, left vacant by the untimely death of Professor Ayrton, is not yet complete. The names of Professor Masson, Mr. Dallas, Professor Craik, Mr. George Macdonald, and Professor Tweedie, have already been mentioned. The appointment rests with the Home Office.

A FURNACE used by Palissy the potter has recently been discovered in Paris. In a letter to the French Academy, M. Read gives some details of this interesting relic. It appears that whilst digging the foundation of the new *Salle des Etats*, on July 27, the workmen came across a brick construction, which appeared to be a furnace for tiles. This would have been passed by without much notice had it not been for an archaeologist, M. Berty, who traced the furnace to the celebrated Palissy. A careful examination of the interior revealed a dozen models of figures, and other objects, such as plants, &c., all having a most *bizarre* appearance. These strange moulds were at once recognized as belonging to Palissy by those who are best acquainted with his works.

WE hear that one of our most important national monuments has had a narrow escape. It was intended to hold a Congress of Archaeologists at Stonehenge, dig under the altar-stone, and raise the fallen trilithon. Sir Edmund Antrobus, however, the owner, has, we are told, wisely set his face against the proposal.

BISHOP COLENSO has filed in Chancery a bill of complaint against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Archdeacon of London, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Attorney-General, in consequence of his salary, which is paid out of the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, being withheld. An appearance has been entered on behalf of the defendants, and the case will be argued after the long vacation.

WHAT will they do with him? is what both *The Army and Navy* and *The United Service Gazette* are indignantly asking about Lieut. Denny. Drunk he was not, if "independent testimony" is to be believed. Taking a short cut from Dorchester to Kingston-park, he put his horse at a ditch; and, having as unsteady a seat as most sailors, he was thrown. However, he rode on; and on the cricket-field got Lieut. Campbell to help him off with his coat and to bind up his shoulder. Two ship's captains passed him on the ground, but did not speak; they, however, sent a message ordering him off, and he at once rode back to Dorchester. Plenty of witnesses met him on the way from Weymouth to Kingston-park, and all assert that he was sober. The navy surgeon who dressed his shoulder as soon as he got back says he had no signs of liquor about him. However, Captains Lord F. Kerr and Hornby had ordered him off the cricket-field "because he was drunk;" and his own Captain Preedy had previously forbidden him to go ashore except in uniform. The poor young man left the ship in uniform; but, not willing to become a spectacle to men and curs during his fifteen-miles ride, he changed clothes on shore. *The Army and Navy Gazette* compares the treatment which he has got from Lord F. Kerr and Captain Hornby to what *The Lancet* calls "the policeman's medical diagnosis," as exemplified in one or two recent and unhappily fatal cases. It hopes the Lords of the Admiralty will see fit to give Lieut. Denny (who, by the way, most gallantly saved a drowning man a few weeks ago) "a chance of retrieving his position." It tells a good story, too, illustrating the difference between the kindly and the vindictive martinet. The late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin had given strict orders that no naval officer should appear out of uniform in the port where he commanded. One

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day he met a captain in mufti, being himself, too, in the same condition. "How is this, sir? How dare you, after my express orders, &c.?" "I will answer your question, Sir Isaac, by begging to be told how it is you set me the example." "Ah!" was the instantaneous reply, "I have the Admiral's permission, sir." A man who could make that reply would not be likely to bear hard on those below him. The story goes, that the peccant officer received, instead of an order to consider himself under arrest, an invitation to dinner. But, then, Admiral Coffin was not, Captain Freedy.

A KEEPER of an old curiosity shop in the Rue de Grenelle has, it is said, discovered in the secret draw of a bureau seventeen inedited letters of Cardinal de Richelieu, addressed to Marion Delorme.

Not long ago the New York police adopted the talismanic words, "Move on," in order the better to deal with the rowdies and plug-uglies of the more turbulent wards. At first there was a good deal of difficulty in enforcing the order; "respectable citizens" would stand out for what they claimed as their rights, and often had to be taken to the station-house and locked up, that they might have time to reflect on what the rights of citizens really are. In repressing mere rows, as distinguished from political disturbances, the New York papers say their police are very successful. They point out how garotting was at once put down in New York, while it has several times revived in London. Curiously enough, it comes out a line or two after that they are referring to *garotting in the daytime*. The economy practised in the police stationery department might be advantageously imitated in some of our departments at home. The whole cost for New York and Brooklyn, including printing, blank books, &c., is six thousand dollars a-year. Only one box of steel pens is allowed to each station-house a-year, and every quire of paper and pencil given out is "put down," and when anybody wants ink, he has to bring his bottle to the general barrel. The clothing, too, is most thriftily managed. The policeman clothes himself, buying the stuff from the department at a fraction over cost price. In winter and bad weather he wears pretty much what clothes he pleases below his overcoat. For a long time the supply of clothing was one of the grossest New York jobs; it was in the hands of three or four firms, who palmed off on the commissioners cloth of any shade, so that a policeman could scarcely be known by his coat. In this and many other things there has been a change for the better; in fact, making all due allowance for Transatlantic bragging and for the very difficult population it has to deal with, we suppose we may say the New York police, so long a disgrace to a civilized city, is in a fair way of being as efficient as that of which we have more experience.

M. PUAUX has lately completed his history of the French Reformation. Very melancholy is the record of almost continuous persecution, during the century from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the Edict of Toleration in 1787. Still more melancholy are the details of strange, wild fanaticism, which, as is inevitably the case, grew up as the result of the persecution. In the war of the Camisards the ministers disappeared; prophets and prophetesses supplied their place. Sects like the "Multipliers" and "Swellers," and those who looked on one Maroger as "God the Father," remind us of the Pai-Marire in New Zealand. By persecuting hard enough, you may, no doubt, bring about outward unity; but the process is an unpleasant one, and for many reasons; not the least being the very ugly outgrowths which are sure to be thrown up as it goes on. We were prepared by a book published several years ago, by M. Cocquerel, Fils, to moderate our enthusiasm in behalf of Calas and his free-thinking defender. Calas would scarcely have been condemned but for the accumulated lies which he told about the circumstances of his son's suicide. No doubt he did so to save his son's body from the barbarous treatment prescribed at that time for self-murderers; but Romanism is hardly accountable for this. *The Spectator*, in the course of a long review of M. Puaux's book, says, somewhat bitterly, "Such derogations from truth would, perhaps, even commend his cause to Voltaire, whose life is full of mendacity, and who cannot even abstain from it in the course of the Calas affair, itself the best passage in his career." M. Puaux's book was much needed, and will be read by many with deep interest; it was, indeed, time we had some better text-book than the rhetorical romance of Merle d'Aubigné.

The New York Herald having stated that the new correspondent of *The Times* in that city completely supersedes Dr. C. Mackay, another American journal thus replies: "*The Herald* seeks to convey the impression that Dr. Mackay has been dismissed from his position as principal correspondent of *The Times* in America. On the contrary, it was at Dr. Mackay's earnest request that he is temporarily relieved from his labours in this quarter. It was his desire to return to England and to enjoy a period of relaxation, and he wrote to his principals to that effect, asking them to appoint his successor. This they would not hear of, but, properly estimating the value of his services, urged him to remain in America as their representative. Dr. Mackay finally modified his original purpose so far as to consent to the transfer of his scene of action to Canada, where important issues are in process of development, and during the next three months he is to act as the correspondent of *The Times* in that locality.

A THICK volume will shortly appear in Paris on decentralization in France. It will contain the opinions in favour of decentralization of MM. Odillon Barrot, Montalembert, Broglie, Carnot, and Cochin.

Is Parliament prorogued, or is it not? Things done in a hurry are proverbially not done properly. According to *The Pall Mall Gazette*, the House of Commons was not represented in the late prorogation, because the Lord Chancellor was over precipitate. Entering the House of Lords at five minutes to two o'clock—the hour fixed for the prorogation—he mistook the little gathering of bystanders at the bar to be gentlemen representing the Commons, and directed the clerk to read the writ of prorogation accordingly. At the same moment, the knot of House of Commons officials who do represent the Lower Chamber were moving up towards the brass gates of the House of Lords, to present themselves there in due course to be called in to take their part in the ceremony by the Black Rod. Excited messengers met them, urging haste, for the writ was being read. They hastened—all in vain. Chancellor, reading-clerk, and writ had disappeared; the table of the House was being cleared of books and inkstands. The Chancellor, however, expressed his regret to the Clerk of the House of Commons for his over-zeal; and the journals will not record the lapse in the Constitution.

In addition to his recent announcement Mr. Murray has also in the press, "Media, Babylonia, and Persia—their History, Geography, and Antiquities, being the concluding volumes of The Five Ancient Monarchies of the East, by the Rev. George Rawlinson, 2 vols. with illustrations." "The Student's Manual of Old Testament History, from the Creation to the Return of the Jews from Captivity, and the close of the Old Testament Canon," edited by Dr. William Smith; "The Student's Manual of New Testament History," also edited by the same; "The Student's Blackstone, a systematic abridgment of Sir W. Blackstone's Commentaries, adapted to the present state of the law, by R. Malcolm Kerr;" "A Handbook for Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the Lake District;" The third volume of "The New History of Painting in Italy," by Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, with illustrations; "Mythology for Schools," edited by Dr. William Smith; "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, comprising the History, Institutions, Archaeology, Geography, and Biography of the Christian Church, from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne," also edited by Dr. William Smith, with illustrations; "The Student's Manual of Modern Geography," by the Rev. W. L. Bevan, with maps and illustrations; "The Agamemnon of Æschylus and the Bacchanals of Euripides, together with Passages from the Lyric and later Dramatic Poets of Greece," translated by Dean Milman, with classic illustrations; "The Harvest of the Sea, a contribution to the Natural and Economic History of the British Food Fishes, with Sketches of the Fisheries and the Fisher-Folk, by James G. Bertram," with illustrations from the antique; "Studies of the Music of Many Nations, including the substance of a course of lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, by H. F. Chorley;" Mr. Tom Taylor's and Mr. Charles W. Franks' "Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds," with notes of their present owners and localities, and illustrations; "Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking," by Dr. Rennie, 2 vols.; &c.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press "An Attempt to Ascertain the State of Chaucer's Works as they were left at his Death, with some Notices of their Subsequent History, by Henry

Bradshaw;" and, "Essays on Art, by Francis Turner Palgrave, including papers on Mulready, Dyce, Holman Hunt, Herbert—Poetry, Prose, and Sensationalism in Art—Sculpture in England;" "The Albert Cross, &c.;" and "A Class-Book of New Testament History, including the Connexion of the Old and New Testament, with Maps, by the Rev. G. F. Maclear."

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co. have purchased the entire copyrights of all the works by the late Mr. Thackeray, and also the interest held by Messrs. Low, Son, and Marston in the novels by Mr. Wilkie Collins published by that firm, by which latter arrangement Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. are now the publishers of all the works which Mr. Wilkie Collins has as yet published.

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROTHERS have in the press a new novel, in 3 vols., entitled "Rhoda Fleming," by George Meredith; also "Maxwell Drewitt," by the Author of George Geith, 3 vols.; "A Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route," by G. A. Sala; "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmund Yates, 3 vols.; "John Neville, Soldier, Sportsman, and Gentleman," a Novel, 2 vols.; and "Sans Merci; or, the Last Stoop of a Falcon," by the Author of Guy Livingstone.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE will publish in the autumn a work by Mr. Samuel Laing, on the Prehistoric Remains of Caithness, recently discovered, to which Professor Huxley will add a memoir on the skulls and other human remains. The work will be profusely illustrated.

MR. BENTLEY announces Lady Georgiana Fullerton's new story, "Constance Sherwood," in three volumes, for the 25th inst.; a second edition of Miss Marryat's "Too Good for Him;" and "A Life for a Love," by Mrs. Wynne, two volumes, are now ready; as is also the popular edition, in one volume, of "Uncle Silas," by Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu; at the end of this month the second volume of the shilling series of "The Bentley Tales."

MESSRS. LOW, SON, AND MARSTON have in the press, to be ready on the 24th instant, "Tales for the Marines," by Walter Thornbury, Author of "Haunted London," &c., 2 vols.; and "Marian Rooke, or The Quest for Fortune," a Novel, 3 vols.

MESSRS. HOULSTON AND WRIGHT announce "Hymns on the Holy Communion," by Ada Cawtridge, with a Preface by the Rev. R. H. Baynes, M.A.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND EDUCATION.

ON the 9th inst. the Archbishop of York distributed, at Wigton, Cumberland, the prizes won in the competitive examinations of the schools in the deanery of Wigton, in the diocese of Carlisle, held under the auspices of Mr. George Moore, of the firm of Copestake, Moore, and Co., in the City. About a thousand people congregated in a marquee near the town to witness the proceedings. His grace made a speech upon the subject of education, dwelling more particularly upon the merits and demerits of competitive examinations. "If I understand the objections to competitive examinations aright," he said, "they are of this kind. It is said that their tendency is to induce people to pursue knowledge not so much for its own sake as for the prizes to be gained. Well, I think that very probably with schoolboys that may be so; but let us hope that by-and-by, when they get more sense, they will see the value of knowledge for itself. For my part I see little harm in giving these prizes, if anybody can be found who, like Mr. Moore, is willing to give them. Then there is another objection raised, although I do not think it is a valid objection. We are told that it is a great temptation to a schoolmaster to foster the talents he sees in a few of his boys and neglect the many. That is an objection often urged; but I would observe that it is impossible to find out the merits of the few without pushing on and developing the merits of the many. Unless the master takes pains with the lower forms of the school there will never be any higher forms worth speaking of; and then the objection comes to this, that the dull boy may run the risk of being neglected. That may be so, but I deny that it is the fruit of this system. It is not in human nature—and until you can get cast-iron schoolmasters you cannot alter this—that the master should not feel most interest in those pupils that respond to his instruction, and show themselves eager

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and willing to be pushed on; and I am afraid we must admit that it ever will be the case that a boy who takes in knowledge readily will be the one most encouraged and fostered by the teacher. Well, now, I think upon the whole the objections to competition are not very gracefully urged by people in my position, and for this reason—we make use of this system as largely as we can in the upper schools and colleges of the country, and then go to the lower schools and say competition is a very bad thing. If competition is a bad thing, by all means let us alter it; but if competition is used at the public schools—and as far as I know it works well—do not let us begin with the national schools upon a separate system, and say ‘knowledge must be sought only for its own sake.’ The great object of this meeting to-day is not to give this boy or that boy a prize, but, if I understand Mr. Moore’s object aright, it is to stir up an interest in education all over this district. It is not merely the distribution of the prizes that is calculated to produce this effect; but it is the gathering together of a number of people of the higher walks of life ready to give a kindly smile to those children trying to distinguish themselves.” Speaking of the state of education throughout the country his grace added: “Is it, then, necessary to stir up interest in education? Unfortunately it is. This Blue-book I hold in my hand looks very thick and terrible, but I am not going to read out of it except to mention one or two facts. I find that of the parishes with more than 500 inhabitants, and less than 1,000, representing a population of two millions altogether, 68 per cent.—a great deal more than a half—are wholly without any school receiving Government aid; and of course, as every school, almost, goes for Government aid, I may say that a good deal more than one half of the parishes in the common run of agricultural districts have no national schools whatever. In regard to the large towns things look more favourable, but I am not sure that they are so favourable as they look. Some of the parishes are extremely large, and if they have got one school that does not prove they are up to the mark; because very likely they should have two or three. Looking at these facts, I may say that the whole kingdom is taxed and but one half of the kingdom is receiving the aid which that taxing produces. That, I believe, is a most unhealthy state of things, and a state of things that we should not allow to exist. That we should tax ourselves in that way and those around us have the benefit—that half the country should be constantly taxed that the other half may be educated—seems to me most unreasonable; and whilst it may succeed as a temporary system, as a permanent system it cannot continue. There is a great objection in this country to Government interference, and to enforcing education in the way in which it is done in Prussia. But what are you to do instead? You are to do as Mr. Moore is doing. The reason that so many parishes have no schools is that the inhabitants do not take an interest in education; they do not value it; their minds are not right on the subject of education. They themselves—the upper classes—are content with a low standard of knowledge, and they allow the lower classes round about them to remain uncultivated and untaught. Now, Mr. Moore has done his best to stir up in the country round about a great interest in education. He knows that as soon as men’s minds are directed to the difference between a being thoroughly untaught in everything and a being properly instructed in the knowledge of God and in the knowledge of the world around him, all people with common hearts and with common good feelings must set their minds to work to remove the ignorance, and lead the people out of darkness into light.”

FATHER IGNATIUS AND THE BRETHREN.

RUMOURS of war amongst the Norwich Benedictines have been floating about for some time; but it is only from a long correspondence in the last two numbers of *The Church Review* that we learn that Brother (or Father some of them call him) Ignatius has been deserted by some of his best men, because he insists on reserving the sacrament for worship and benediction, contrary to the express rubric; and also, because he offers, at any rate, *secondary worship* to the Virgin. One brother, Stanislaus, who had come over from Rome because he disapproved of these very things, felt it hard that they should be forced upon him in our communion. He could not reconcile them

with the primary duty of obedience to the Church; and so, sacrificing what he very properly held to be the minor obligation, he left Norwich and went over to Mr. Archer Gurney, priest of a very High-Church place near the Madeleine, and a believer in purgatory, prayers for the dead, and other abominations to the true Protestant. Mr. Gurney gave him advice and money; he did the same, after, to two other monks; and tells us piteously that the whole affair cost him over 15*l.*, which he hopes some good Churchman may make up to him, “since it was spent in an endeavour to do good on definite Church-of-England principles.” Father Ignatius gave them most affectionate letters; but made no concession, and demanded unreserved obedience. One of the three, Mr. Gurney thinks, is not a true man; another seems to have applied his money in an unauthorized way. In fact, if Father Ignatius has any work to do, he is well rid of troublesome, if not suspicious, persons like Brothers Clement and Maurus. It is a little laughable that while “the revival of Brotherhoods” is a matter of which most of us are still discussing the possibility, the “brothers” should have already begun to complain of the evils of centralization, and the desirableness of different “orders,” with different heads of different temperaments, so as to suit the different natures of those who join. The Mr. Walker, who was for ten days at Claydon, and then wrote a book, thinks it is not too great stringency, but *not keeping to rules*, which is ruining Norwich. It is really (says he) not a monastery at all, but a mission. Mr. Lyne tries to combine the two; he makes the monks keep the rule of silence, while he is “constantly receiving visitors, and chatting with them in his own room;” he keeps the monks to the diet of the order, while he, constantly preaching, &c., lives what they call luxuriously. Above all, he never consults them, as the rule of St. Benedict bids all abbots do. “Brother Maurus’s” book on “the scandals at Norwich” is advertised; but “Brother Stanislaus” disclaims indignantly all share in it, and says such things should be kept within their own walls. As for Mr. Lyne, it is his misfortune that he is in the diocese of one of the narrowest of narrow Churchmen; but it would, we fancy, puzzle even him of Oxford to get much useful work out of such stubborn stuff. None of his vagaries, however, can excuse the way in which he occasionally gets treated. It was bad enough just lately at Manchester; but infinitely worse not long before at refined and courtly Bath; where at the eleventh hour, after the bills stating prices of admission were printed, the Mayor refused to allow any charge to be made (the meeting was to have been held in the Guildhall), so that the room was invaded by the unwashed, and their leaders and abettors, the speaker’s temper was sorely tried, the confusion became indescribable, and a savage mob waited for the Father outside, and cut the traces of a carriage in which a chance visitor had driven over, thinking by so doing to hinder Mr. Lyne’s escape. The worst of it was, the most outrageous among the crowd were people who, from their social position, certainly ought to have known better.

THE SALVAGE SALE OF LORD CHARLEMONT’S BOOKS.

WHEN fire destroyed the premises of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge, in Wellington Street, on the 29th of last June, a “Catalogue of the Library of a Nobleman of great Literary and Artistic Taste” was about to be issued, and the sale announced to take place on the 10th of July and seven following days. The library, that of the late Earl of Charlemont, the last of the Irish peers elected at the Union in 1801, was well-known to lovers of rare and curious books, as being particularly rich in early English and Italian literature, including matchless specimens of the presses of our early printers, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and their immediate successors, and many rare and unique volumes of early English poetry and the drama. The collection, moreover, was scarcely less celebrated for its illuminated manuscripts, its rare books connected with Irish history, and above all as being the resting-place of one of the finest copies in existence of the first folio Shakespeare of 1623. Of the 2,477 lots of which the original catalogue furnished the particulars, only 233 appear to have escaped the flames, and of these few some were damaged. These were sold by auction yesterday week, and produced 4,100*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The principal lots were the following, and the descriptions are quoted from the catalogue:—

1 Bodenham (J.). *Bel-Vedère, or the Garden of*

the Muses. (A collection of sentences from the principal poets, both living and dead. Prefixed are commendatory verses by A. M. (Anthony Munday), A. B., W. Rankins, and R. Hathway.) Svo. First Edition. By F. K. for Hugh Astley, 1600. 15*l.*
3 Buckhurst (Lord). *Tragidie of Ferrex and Porrex*, set forth without addition or alteration, but altogether as the same was shewed on stage before the Queenes Maiestie, about nine yeares past, viz., the xvij day of Januarie, 1561, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple. Imprinted at London by Iohn Daye, dwelling ouer Aldersgate, n. d. Svo. 26*l.*
5 Hannay (Patrick). *Philomel, the Nightingale*, Sheretime, and Mariana, &c., in verse, no engraved title. Svo. Printed by John Havi-land for Nathaniel Butter, 1622. 11*l.* 15*s.*
6 Sydney, Countess of Pembroke. *The Tragidie of Antonie*, done into Englishe by the Countesse of Pembroke, imprinted at London for William Ponsonby, 1595, of excessive rarity—Delia and Rosamond augmented, and Cleopatra, by S. Daniel (part of a leaf wanting), 1594, in one vol. Svo. 39*l.*
7 Tofte (R.). *Alba, the Months Minde of a Melancholy Lover*, divided into three parts, by R. T., gentleman. Hereunto is added a most excellent, pathological, and passionate letter sent by Duke d’Epernoun, in verse. At London, printed by Felix Kingston for Matthew Lownes, 1598. Svo. It contains the following curious notice of Love’s Labour Lost:—

Love’s Labor Lost, I once did see a Play
Yeleped so, so called to my paine,
Which I to heare to my small joy did stay,
Giuing attendance on my froward Dame,
My misgiuing minde presaging to me ill,
Yet was I drawne to see it gainst my will.

- 26*l.*
9 Ariosto (L.). *Orlando Furioso nuovamente da lui proprio corretto e d’altri canti nuovi ampliato con gratie e privilegi*, woodcut portrait after Titian. Ferrara, 1532. 4to. First complete edition. Printed upon vellum, one of five copies known, with the following note in a contemporary hand: “Donato già all Sra. Veronica Gambera dallo autore istesso.” This lady is noticed by Ariosto in the last Canto of the *Furioso*. 135*l.*
10 Armin (Robert). *History of the Two Maids of More-clacke, with the life and simple Maner of John in the Hospitall*. Played by the Children of the Kings Maiesties Reuels. Printed by N. O., for Thomas Archer, and is to be sold at his shop in Popes-head Pallace, 1609. 4to. 15*l.* 10*s.*
13 Bettie (W.). *Historie of Titana and Theseus*, very pleasant for age to avoide drowsie thoughts, profitable for youth to avoide wanton pastimes, so that to both it brings the mindes content. Printed for Robert Bird, 1636. 4to. Only two other copies known 12*l.*
15 Boccaccio (G.). *Decamerone nuovamente corretto et con diligentia stampato*. Firenze, P. di Giunta, 1527. 4to. 57*l.*
21 Castell (The) of Laboure. Here begynneth the Castell of Laboure. Thus endeth the Castell of Laboure wherein is rychesse, vertue, and honoure. Emprynted be me Richarde Pynson. 4to. A poem of extreme rarity. At the end of the prologue:—
Thus in conclusyon who redeth this treatyse
To the rude langage gyve none aduertence
It is but wryten the tyme to exerceyse,
Without study, payne, or dylygence,
Wyth style inorante, voyde of eloquence
Expressynge the wayes of dylygence and idelnesse
The one of povertye, the other of rycesse
..... 195*l.*
25 Deloney (Thomas). *Thomas of Reading, or the sixe worthy yeomen of the West*, now the fourth time corrected and enlarged by T. D. Printed at London, for T. P. 1612. 4to. 10*l.* 15*s.*
26 Drummond (W., of Hawthornedenne). *Poems*, second impression. Edinb. by Andro Hart, 1616. 4to. 35*l.* 10*s.*
31 Gammer Gurton; a Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt and Merie Comedie, intytuled Gammer Gurton’s Nedle, played on Stage not longe ago in Christe’s Colledge in Cambridge, printed by Thomas Colwell, 1575—Peele (George) *Love of King David and Fair Bethsabe*, with the *Tragidie of Absalon*, printed by Adam Islip, 1599—W. (R.) *Tragidie of Tancred and Gismund*, compiled by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, and by them presented before her Majestie, T. Scarlet, 1592—The *Wisdom of Doctor Dodypoll*, as it hath been sundrie times acted by the children of Powles (St. Paul’s School), printed by Thomas Crede, 1600—Wilson (Robert) *Coblers Prophecie*, 1594—Everie Woman in her Humor, 1609—The *Weakest goeth to the Wall*, as it hath been sundry times plaid by the right honourable

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- Earle of Oxenford his servants, 1618. In one volume, 4to. 21l. 10s.
- 32 Gascoigne (G.). Whole Woorke, newlye compyled into one volume, that is to say, His Flowers, Hearbes, Weedes, the Fruites of Warre, the Comedie called Supposes, the Tragedie of Jocasta, the Steele Glasse, the Complaint of Phylomene, the Storie of Ferdinando Ieronimi, and the pleasure at Kenelworth Castle, imprinted by Abel Jeffes, 1587.—The Droomme of Doomesday, wherein the frailties and miseries of lyfe are lyvely portrayed, and learnedly set forth, first edition, imprinted for Gabriell Cawood, 1576. In one volume, 4to. 14l.
- 43 Hawes (Stephen) Historie of Graunde Amoure & La Bell Pucel, called the pastime of pleasure, containing the knowledge of the seven Sciences, and the course of Mans life in this worlde. Invented by Stephen Hawes, grome of Kyng Henry the Seventh his Chamber. Imprinted at London, by John Waylande, dwellinge in Flete strete, at the sygne of the Sunne, over agaynst the Conduite, Anno D. 1554. 4to. 56l.
- 46 Heywood (John). Spider and Flie. A parable of the Spider and the Flie. T. Powell, 1556. 4to. 17l. 5s.
- 52 Ladies. Here begynneth the boke of the Cyte of Ladyes, the whiche boke is deuyded in to iij. partes. The fyrst parte telleth howe and by whom the walle and the cloystre about the Cyte was made. The seconde parte telleth howe and by whom the Cyte was buylded within and peopled. The thyrde parte telleth howe and by whom the hyghe battylmentes of the towres were parfytely made, &c. (Wants one leaf), n.d. 4to. 35l.
- 57 Lilly (John). Comedie of Alexander, Campaspe, and Diogenes, 1584—Sapho and Phao, played before the Queenes Majestie on Shrovetuesday by her Majesties Children, and the Boyes of Pauls (St. Paul's School), 1591—Porter (Henry). Pleasant History of the Two Angry Women of Abington, with the humorous mirth of Dicke Coomes and Nicholas Proverbs 1599.—A Lamentable Tragedie mixed full of Pleasant Mirth, containing the Life of Cambises, King of Persia, imprinted at London by Edward Alde, n.d.—The Tragedie of Corbado, by Norton and Sackville, 1590—Gammer Gurton's Needle, 1661, &c. In one vol., 4to. 33l.
- 64 Lindsay. Dialogue betweene Experience and a Courtier, of the miserable state of the Worlde. Compiled in the Scottish tung by Syr David Lindsey: turned and made perfect Englishe: and now the seconde time corrected and amended. Hereunto also are annexed certain other Workes by the saide Knight, imprinted by Thomas Purfoote, 1581. 4to. 10l. 10s.
- 67 Masques. A small quarto volume, in old red morocco, from the Library of King Charles II., with a list of the Contents in the Autograph of the King on the fly-leaf: 1. Davenant (Sir W.) Salmacida Spolia, 1639; 2. Jordan (T.) Fancy's Festivals, 1657; 3. Lenton (F.) Innes of Court Anagrammatist, or the Masquers masqued in Anagrammes, 1634; 4. Jonson (Ben) Hymenæi, for Thomas Thorp, 1606; 5. Lyllie (J.) Loves Metamorphosis, for William Wood, 1601; 6. Carew (T.) Cœlum Britannicum, 1634; 7. Davenant (Sir W.) Temple of Love, 1634; 8. Jacke Drums Entertainment, or the Comedie of Pasquill and Katherine, newly corrected, by W. Stansby for Philip Knight, 1616; and 9. A new Enterlude no lesse wittie than pleasant, entitled New Custome, devised of late, and for divers causes now set forthe, never before this tyme imprinted, by William How for Abraham Veale, 1573. 38l.
- 71 Milton's Autograph and MS. Notes in a copy of Lycophronis Alexandra, Gr. et Lat. Gul. Canteri; Geneva, P. Stephani, 1601. Formerly in the possession of Milton, who has written his name on the blank page opposite the title, and has added several marginal notes. 42l. 10s.
- 72 Milton's Comus: A Maske, presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, on Michaelmasse night, before the Right Honourable John Earle of Bridgewater, Vicount Brackly, Lord Proesident of Wales, and one of His Majesties most honourable Privie Counsell. Printed for Humphrey Robinson at the signe of the Three Pidgeons, in Pauls Church-yard, 1637. 4to. 23l.
- 86 A remarkably curious volume of Dramatic Productions from the Library of King Charles II., with the Royal Cypher and Crown stamped on the back and sides, and a list of the contents in the autograph of the King, on the fly-leaf: 1. Heywood (T.) If you know not me,

- You know nobody, 1632; 2. Ditto. The second Part. With the Building of the Royall Exchange; 3. Peele (G.) Historie of the two valiant Knights, Syr Clyomon Knight of the Golden Sheeld, and Clamydes the white Knight, by Thomas Creede, 1599; 4. Day (John) W. Rowley and G. Wilkins, Travailes of the three English Brothers, Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Mr. Robert Shirley (with the leaf of dedication "to the familie of the Sherleys"), for John Wright, 1607; 5. Warning for Faire Women. Containing the most tragicall and lamentable murder of Master George Sanders, of London, Merchant, nigh Shooter's hill, consented unto by his owne wife, acted by M. Browne, Mistris Drewry, and Trusty Roger agents therein: with their severall ends, by Valentine Sims, 1599; 6. History of the tryall of Chevalry, with the life and death of Cavaliero Dicke Bowyer, by Simon Stafford, 1603; 7. Nobody and Somebody. With the true Chronicle Historie of Elydure; and 8. Fisher (Jasper) Fuimus Troes Æneid. 2. The True Trojanes, publickly represented by the Gentlemen Students of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, 1633. 30l.
- 124 Poetry (Old English). An interesting volume, containing: (a) The Vision of Pierce Plowman, newlye imprinted after the Authours olde copy, with a brefe summary of the principall matters set before every part, wherunto is also annexed the Crede of Pierce Plowman, never imprinted with the booke before. Imprinted at London by Owen Rogers, dwellinge neare unto great saint Bartelmewes gate at the sygne of the Spred Egle, 1561; (b) Here begynneth the Egloges of Alexander Barclay, priest, wherof the first thre contene the miseries of courtiers and courtes, of all Princes in generall, imprinted at London by Humphrey Powell, n. d.; and (c) Breton (N.) Pasquils Mad-cappe throwne at the Corruptions of these Times, with his Message to Men of all Estates. Printed by A. M., for Francis Falkner, 1626. 40l. 10s.
- 128 Rich (R.). Newes from Virginia. The lost Flocke Triumphant. With the happy Arrival of that famous and worthy Knight, Sir Thomas Gates, and the well reputed and valiant Captaine Mr. Christopher Newporte, and others, into England. With the manner of their distresse in the Iland of Devils (otherwise called Bermoothes) where they remained 42 weekes, and builded two Pynaces, in which they returned into Virginia. By R. Rich, gent., one of the Voyage. London, printed by Edw. Alde, and are to be solde by John Wright at Christ-church dore, 1610. In Verse, and of excessive rarity, if not unique. To the collectors of American literature and old English poetry this is a precious little volume, while the notices of the "Bermoothes" render it of interest to the Shakesperian student. The name of R. Rich is new to poetical bibliographers. 63l.
- 130 Rodomontados. Rodomontados, or Bravadoes and Bragardismes, collected out of the Commentaries of the most Dreadfull, Terrible, and Invincible Capitaine, Mattamores Crocodillo, Raiabroqueros. Arma virumque cano. Printed by W. Jaggard, 1610. The only other copy known is that in the Bodleian Library. It is a satire on the braggardisms of the Spanish people, and the captain was a marvellous fellow. "One day," says he, "as I was playing at the balloune, I smote it with such force that it flew up into the third heaven, where it mounted and leapt up before the goddess, who were then assembled in a verie serious counsell. They, looking earnestly one upon another, became so confounded that they sat wide gaping, and had not the power to speak one word, untill at length, their sences being restored, they thought it necessary that Jupiter shoulde descend to earth, and falling on his knees before me, forsaking both his crowne and sceptre, should humbly offer himselfe to my service, Venus to bee my shee-servant, Mars my lacky, and Mercurie mine apple-squire." The whole concludes with some verses which commence as follows:—
- "He that dares but looke on mee,
From feare he never can be free,
Knowing my puissance of such might,
That Death himself I kill outright."
- 70l.
- 132 Shakspeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the True Original copies. Folio. Lond., printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623, in old red morocco binding, with tooled borders. One of the purest and finest copies known, measuring 12½ in. by 8 1/2. 455l.
- 133 Shakspeare (William). Tragedy of Hamlet,

- Prince of Denmarke, newly imprinted and enlarged according to the true and perfect copy lastly printed. London, printed by W. S. for Iohn Smethwicke, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstan's Church-yard, in Fleetstreet: Vnder the Diall, n. d. 4to. 10l. 5s.
- 136 Shakspeare (W.). A Pleasant Conceited Comedie called Loues Labors Lost, as it was presented before her Highnes this last Christmas. Newly corrected and augmented by W. Shakspeare. Imprinted at London by W. W., for Cuthbert Burby, 1598. First Edition, three leaves reprinted (viz. sigs. A 2, 3, and 4. (Mr. Daniel's copy sold for 346l. 10s.).... 49l.
- 137 Shakspeare (W.). Excellent History of the Merchant of Venice, with the extreme cruelty of Shylocke the Iew towards the saide Merchant in cutting a iust pound of his flesh And the obtaining of Portia by the choyse o three Caskets. Written by W. Shakspeare. Printed by J. Roberts, 1600. 4to. 23l.
- 138 Shakspeare (William). Midsommer Nights Dreame, as it hath beene sundry times publickly acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants. Written by William Shakspeare. Printed by Iames Roberts, 1600. 4to. 23l.
- 140 Shakspeare (William). Much Adoe about Nothing, as it hath beene sundrie times publickly acted by the right honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his seruants. Written by William Shakspeare. London, printed by V. S., for Andrew Wise and William Aspley, 1600. First Edition, 4to. (Mr. Daniel's copy realized 267l. 15s.).... 155l.
- 141 Shakspeare (William). London Prodigal, as it was plaide by the Kings Maiesties seruants, by William Shakspeare. London, printed by T. C., for Nathaniel Butter, and are to be sold neere S. Austins gate, at the signe of the pyde Bull, 1605. 4to. 13l. 5s.
- 144 Shakspeare (William). True Chronicle History of the life and death of King Lear and his three Daughters. With the vnfortunate life of Edgar, sonne and heire to the Earle of Gloucester, and his sullen and assumed humour of Tom of Bedlam. As it was plaide before the Kings Maiesty at White-Hall, vpon S. Stephens night, in Christmas Hollidaies. By his Maiesties Seruants, playing vsually at the Globe on the Banck side. Printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1608. 4to. 12l.
- 145 Shakspeare. The Most Lamentable Tragedie of Titus Andronicus, as it hath svndry times beene plaide by the Kings Maiesties Seruants. Printed for Eedward White, and are to be solde at his shoppe nere the little North dore of Pauls, and at the signe of the Gun, 1611. 4to. 41l.
- 146 Shakspeare (William). Tragedie of King Richard the Third, containing his treacherous Plots against his brother Clarence, the pittifull murder of his innocent Nephewes, his tyrannicall vsurpation, with the whole course of his detested life, and most deserued death. London, printed by Thomas Creede, 1612. 4to. 11l. 5s.
- 147 Shakspeare (W.). Most Pleasant and Excellent Conceited Comedy of Sir Iohn Falstaffe and the Merry Wines of Windsor, with the swaggering vaine of Ancient Pistoll and Corporall Nym. Written by W. Shakspeare. Printed for Arthur Johnson, 1619. 4to. 20l.
- 151 S. (W.). Lamentable Tragedie of Locrine, the eldest sonne of King Brutus, discoursing the warres of the Britaines, and Hunnes, with their discomfiture; the Britaines victorie with their Accidents, and the death of Albanact. No lesse pleasant than profitable. Newly set forth, ouerseene, and corrected by W. S. Printed by Thomas Creede, 1595. 4to, wants one leaf, sig. A. 4. 33l. 10s.
- 153 S. (W.). True Chronicle Historie of the whole life and death of Thomas Lord Cromwell, as it hath beene sundry times publickly Acted by the Kings Maiesties Seruants, written by W. S. London, printed by Thomas Snobham, 1613. 4to. 9l. 9s.
- 156 Smith (Capt. John). Map of Virginia, with a description of the Countrey, the Commodities, People, Government and Religion. Whereunto is annexed the proceedings of those Colonies since their first departure from England, &c., by W. S. Map engraved by W. Hole. Oxford, J. Barnes, 1612. 25l.
- 160 Spenser (Edm.). The Faerie Queene. Disposed into twelve books, Fashioning XII Morall vertues. (First Edition of both volumes.) W. Ponsonby, 1590-6. Two vols, 4to. 40l. 10s.
- 171 Virginia. Nova Britannia, offering most excellent fruites by Planting in Virginia, exciting all such as be well affected to further

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- the same. Printed for Samuel Macham, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Churchard at the signe of the Bul-head, 1609..... 13l. 13s.
- 172 Virginia. A True declaration of the Estate of the Colonie in Virginia, with a confutation of such scandalous Reports as have tended to the disgrace of so worthy an enterprise. Published by advise and direction of the Councell of Virginia. Printed for William Barret, 1610..... 12l. 15s.
- 173 Virginia. The New Life of Virginea, declaring the former Successe and present Estate of that plantation, being the second part of Nova Britannia. Published by the authoritie of his Majesties Counsell of Virginea. Imprinted by Felix Kyngeston for William Welby, dwelling at the signe of the Swan in Pauls Churchyard, 1612..... 16l.
- 174 Virginia. G. (R.) Good Speed to Virginia, printed by Felix Kingston for William Welby, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Grayhound in Pauls Churchyard, 1609..... 10l.
- 176 Woodes (Nath.). Excellent New Comedie intituled the Conflict of Conscience, containyng a most lamentable example of the dolefull Desperation of a miserable worldlinge, termed by the name of Philologus, who forsooke the trueth of Gods Gospel for feare of the losse of lyfe and worldly goods. At London, printed by Richard Bradocke dwelling in Aldermanburie a little above the Conduict, anno 1581. Of extreme rarity. Neither Lowndes nor Bohn refers to any sale of a perfect copy..... 24l.
- 177 The Cold Yeaere, 1614. A deepe Snow in which Men and Cattell have perished to the generall losse of Farmers, Grasiers, Husbandmen, and all sorts of people in the Countrey, and no lesse hurtfull to Citizens. Written dialogue-wise in a plaine familiar talke betwene a London Shop-keeper and a North-Country-man..... 7l. 10s.
- 189 Milton's Lycidas. First edition. Justa Edovardo King naufrago, ob Amicis mœrentibus. Obsequies to the memorie of Mr. Edward King, Anno Dom. 1638, Cant. 1638. 4to..... 13l. 13s.
197. The Canticles, or Balades of Salomon, phraselyke declared in Englysh Metres, by William Baldwin. Imprinted by William Baldwin, servaunt with Edward Whitchurch, 1549..... 31l. 10s.
198. Spenser (Edm.). Shepherdes Calender, conteynyng twelve Eglogues proportionable to the twelve monethes. Printed by Hugh Singleton, 1579, first edition..... 31l. 10s.
199. Spenser (Ed.). Complaints, containing sundrie small Poemes of the Worlds Vanitie. For W. Ponsonbie, 1591..... 7l.
200. Spenser (E.). Colin Clouts Come home againe. 1b. 1595..... 4l. 18s.
202. Arnold (Richard) Chronicle. In this booke is conteyned the names of y^e baylifs Custos mairs and sherefs of the cite of London. Also thartycles of the Chartur and libarties of the same Cyte. And of the Chartur and Liberties off England wyth odur dyvers matters (including the original Ballad of the Nut-browne Maid, the Provysion by Acte of Parlement to bryng Kyng Henry VI out of the Dett, Articles of Visitation, &c., &c.), 1521. Folio 32l.
- 206 Dives et Pauper (An Exposition of the ten Commandments, said to be written by Henry Parker, a Carmelite of Doncaster, Yorkshire). Empryntyd by me Richard Pynson at the temple barre of London. Deo gracias. 1493, folio, imperfect..... 49l.
- 209 Higden (R.). Polycronycon, Englysshed by one Trevisa vycarye of Barkley atte request of one Sir Thomas Lord Barkley. Emprynted by me William Caxton, 1480, folio. First Edition, wanting two leaves..... 477l. 15s.
- 210 Hylton (Walter). Scala Perfectionis, Englysshed, the Ladder of Perfection. Wynkyn de Worde, 1494, folio..... 43l.
- MANUSCRIPTS:—
- 212 Bochas (John) Falle of Princes, Princesses, and other Nobles, translated into Englysshe verse by John Lydgate, Monke of Bury, a Manuscript on Vellum, with the initial letters illuminated in gold and colours, Sec. xiv. xv. Folio..... 19l. 19s.
- 217 Evangelia IV et Canones Eusebii, Græce, 2 volumes. Manuscript on Vellum, beautifully written, with headings and capitals in gold, and with four large paintings of the Evangelists in the early Byzantine style, Sec. x. 4to..... 136l. 10s.
- 219 Gower (John) de Confessione Amantis (in English verse.) Manuscript on vellum, with miniature painting, initials and numerous capitals, all richly illuminated in gold and

colours, but unfortunately wanting first leaf of prologue, Sec. xiv..... 100l.

220 Hardyng (John). Chronicle in Metre, frō the firste Begynnyng of Englande to the yeaere 1461. Manuscript on paper, Sec. xv. Folio... 31l.

221 Huggarde (Myles) Mirroure of Myserie, a Poem dedicated to Queen Mary, unpublished Manuscript upon vellum, with drawing of Sodom and Gomorrha, 1557. 4to..... 38l. 17s.

224 Lydgate (John, Monke of Bury) Sege and Destrucyon of Thebes (in verse) with a lenvoye to all prynces and lordes that be dysposyd to be lecherous and the copy of the letter that dan John lidgate monke of Bury sent to homfrey duke of Gloucestre for mony for the makynge of Bochas. Manuscript on Vellum with illuminated capitals, Sec. xv. Folio... 29l. 8s.

226 Metrical Lives of the Saints (written in English Verse, circa 1300) Manuscript on Vellum, Sec. xiv. Folio..... 32l. 11s.

229 Roman de la Rose (commence par Guillaume de Lorris et achevé par Jehan de Meung dict Clopinel). Manuscript on Vellum, with capitals in gold and colours, and 35 miniatures, Sec. xiv. Folio. This Manuscript formerly belonged to Charles IX., King of France, having been presented to him, 7th April, 1571, by the Poet, J. Antoine de Baif, as appears from a sonnet (unpublished) by him, written on a leaf of vellum, prefixed. One line occurs in this Manuscript which is totally different from the manuscript texts quoted by Wharton, and from the printed copies, and which reads,

Par druerie et par soulas,
rendered by Chaucer, "By drurie and eke by solace," proving that the English Poet either used this identical copy, or one with the same reading..... 242l. 11s.

On the same day were sold the few books saved of the library of the late Mr. Serjeant Thompson, amongst which:—

- 243 Missale ad usum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis, printed in red and black ink, with musical notes, and a woodcut to the Canon of the Mass. Lond. per Jo. Kyngeston et Henr. Sutton, 1555. 4to..... 25l.
- 244 Nychodemus Gospel, Wynkyn de Worde, 1511..... 147l.
- 246 Caxton. The boke of Enydos, compyled by Vyrgyle whiche hathe be translated oute of Latyne in to Frenshe, and oute of Frenshe reduced in to Englysshe by William Caxton, 1490. Folio (four leaves wanting, and one leaf sig. L 1, most admirably executed in facsimile)..... 66l.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PATENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—I am sorry that I have not been able earlier to reply to the letters of "O. T. P." and Mr. Edwards, in your number for August 5. I will endeavour now to encroach as little as possible upon your space in doing so.

"O. T. P." thinks that I have made a mistake in comparing a patented invention to an appropriated house, and that I should only compare it to the shape of the house, which anybody may copy. He should read my letter over again, and I think he would then see that I compare the usefulness of the one with that of the other, and the necessity of making legalized property of each, in order to afford the builder on the one hand, and the inventor on the other, a sufficient motive for building and inventing. If men were prevented from building by other men freely copying the shapes of their houses—as they would by other men freely occupying them, or as inventors would be prevented from building inventions if anybody could freely use them—then the comparison of "O. T. P." would be applicable to the argument, but not otherwise.

Mr. Edwards says that if I had attended more carefully to the effect of my words, I must "consider that property in inventions might be held in perpetuity." I have considered my words very carefully, and the conclusion I arrive at is exactly the opposite to that which Mr. Edwards seems to regard as inevitable. I say that all the reasons for protecting individuals in the exclusive possession of houses, lands, &c., apply with equal, or even greater, force in favour of protecting inventors in the exclusive possession of the profits derivable from their own creations; and that all those who join the present agitation for a free and general distribution of the products of the inventor's toil, ingenuity, and capital, belong to the same class as those who have agitated for the like treatment of all other kinds of property; or, in other words, that inventors'

property is analogous to other property. Now, does Mr. Edwards find that this other property is "held in perpetuity?" If so, he is more fortunate than I am. I buy a pair of shoes; they become my property, and all Her Majesty's forces of horse, foot, and artillery, are bound to protect me, if necessary, in the exclusive enjoyment of that pair of shoes; but I cannot enjoy them in perpetuity, from the simple fact that they wear out. The same remarks apply to a leg of mutton, and all other perishable or consumable property. Now, the Patent Laws of this, and (as far as I am aware) of all other countries, demand as the first condition of proprietorship in an invention, that it shall be *new*. Whatever is new must in time become old, and when old, the novelty or ground of proprietorship has perished, proprietorship in perpetuity in the novelty of one invention is as impossible as dinners in perpetuity from one leg of mutton.

Mr. Edwards assumes that I "would of course" alter all the regulations which compel inventors to pay stamp duties, &c., or in the event of failing to do so, lose their patent rights. Mr. Edwards mistakes my conclusion in this matter as widely as in the matter of perpetuity. I maintain most firmly that inventors ought to pay reasonable fees and duties, and on precisely the same grounds that I maintain their right to property in their inventions. All other property is taxed, and justly so; the protection which the State affords to property is costly, and this cost of protection (i.e., of government) should be paid out of the property protected. As inventions do not fall either under Schedule A or Schedule B, are liable neither to assessed taxes, nor excise, nor customs, they should be taxed in some other way, and every inventor who is so unreasonable as to ask for protection from the State without paying for it, is a mere beggar asking to be made a pauper.

Lest Mr. Edwards and other readers should again attribute to me a general participation in all the demands that have been made by those who advocate the same side, I will at once protest against the extreme unreasonableness and the impracticability of many of the alterations demanded by inventors in their own favour. I have read the reports of the proceedings of the Inventors' Institute, and though myself an inventor and patentee, dependent in a great measure upon my patents, I have been as much surprised at some of their conclusions as at those of Lord Stanley and the other Commissioners named by Mr. Edwards. They present a curious spectacle of democratic artizans, on the one side, asking for exclusive class privileges in the spirit of the most fossilized Toryism; and the eldest son of the Conservative leader, on the other side, going in for rank red-hot communism. I have no doubt that the practical common-sense that has carried us safely between so many dangerous extremes, will land us on solid ground in the final legislation upon this question; but I fear that in the meantime inventors may damage their own cause by asking for too much, and for what is not possible to carry out in practical legislation. The difficulties referred to by Lord Stanley, in his recent speech at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, were for the most part those which have been created by these unreasonable demands. It is a great and most common mistake to regard this as an inventor's question merely. It is no more an inventor's question than those concerning the laws of primogeniture, or the game laws, are landlords' questions. They are all public questions, and should be argued, and must ultimately be decided, on public grounds. Inventors have no more right to set up their private interests in opposition to the public interest, than landlords have to gratify their family pride or game-killing propensities at the expense of the general food-producing powers of the country. And inventors have no occasion to do so. They can take far higher ground, and maintain it. They can show that they are the greatest of all social benefactors, and at the same time that they are not a set of drivelling humanitarian fools; and, therefore, that they will continue their great benefactions so long as they have fair, practical motives offered to them for doing so, but no longer; that it will pay society to pay them—that it has paid already—that the Patent Laws have been the most profitable investment ever made by legislation, and that their abrogation would be the most ruinous enactment that could well be perpetrated. They can show that such inventions as those of James Watt could not possibly have been made without Patent Laws. Watt had not the means—had not the thousands of pounds—which his inventions cost to bring into a practical shape; and without patent rights, Boulton would not have advanced

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the means. They can show Lord Stanley half-a-dozen of such inventions that were dependent for their very existence upon the proprietorship in their fruits afforded by Patent Laws, and prove that the value to the nation of this small sample has been greater than all the services of all the peers and all the landlords of the kingdom, which have resulted from the leisure and opportunities afforded them by the proprietorship in their land; by this means they can easily show that vastly more has been gained for the nation by the Patent Laws than by the Land Laws; and that if we are to try communistic experiments, it will be far safer to begin with the land—to communise or make public property of that the first—for if private property in land were abrogated to-morrow, the quantity of land present and prospective would remain the same, merely its distribution would be affected; while the abrogation of Patent Laws would absolutely annihilate the future flow of wealth, civilization, and the general blessings which human ingenuity, stimulated by a prospect of fair and honourable reward, is capable of pouring upon mankind. And further, if we go from the ground of social expediency to that of natural, abstract, original right, the argument is entirely in favour of the inventor's property, for if anything can more than another be called a man's own, it must be that which he has altogether created, that which but for him and his efforts would not exist; and such is an original invention. Not so with the land. No man created this; its existence is not dependent upon the efforts of its owners. It is the gift of God to man in general, not to one man in particular; but the skill and ingenuity of the inventor are his own, and if by the laborious exercise of these he enriches his fellow men, he is entitled, on the grounds of natural justice as well as of social policy, to receive some payment in return. To deny this, because it is accompanied with the inconveniences common to all exclusive possession of what is universally desired, is, as I have already said, to make the most dangerous attack that can be made upon the sacred rights of property, and thereby upon the very groundwork and foundations of all progress and civilization.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS,
The Celyn, Caergwrle, Flintshire,
August 15.

MILL AND COMTE.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—In THE READER for the 12th August, p. 177, you are good enough to notice an article of mine in *The Churchman's Family Magazine* for August, and to quote part of a sentence on which you found an opinion unfavourable to my fitness for judging Mr. J. S. Mill.

I am sure that, on referring to my article, you will see that you have inadvertently done me an injustice; and I trust to your candour and courtesy to allow me a brief space in your columns for reply.

The sentence, of which you quoted a part, is as follows: "His philosophy is, indeed, wholly borrowed from Auguste Comte, but it is borrowed whole." By which, as the two preceding sentences show, I meant to say that Mr. Mill does not borrow from Comte fragments of philosophy which he is unable to integrate, but what he borrows he borrows whole. Far was it from my mind, as it is from my words, to say, either that Mr. Mill borrows from Comte his religious as well as his philosophical system, or even that he borrows from Comte all that Comte published as his system of philosophy. But I did say, and meant to say, that Mr. Mill's philosophy is wholly borrowed from Comte; that, so far as that philosophy is an integral system, it is Comte's, and is taken with ample acknowledgment. But a man of Mr. Mill's ability and honesty must needs assimilate and develop what he borrows; and no one, I think, knows better than I do, in what details discrepancies may be shown between the two philosophers, founder and disciple. For instance, Comte did not admit the notion of a *cause* into his system; but though Mr. Mill admits the term, he robs it of every characteristic which differentiates a *cause* as distinct from a *law* of nature. But underlying this difference is a fundamental identity—at least, that is my mature opinion; and I have yet to see on what principle of justice I am to be pronounced unfit to judge Mr. Mill (however decidedly I may have written against him), simply because I see identity between his system and Comte's, where you, perhaps, see only difference.

In the single point of "Sociology," it is not improbable that there may be differences

between these two writers with which I am unacquainted; yet even here I might be justified in saying of Mr. Mill's sociological speculations what I said of his philosophy generally, for Professor Goldwin Smith says in respect of them, "Mr. Mill has merely reproduced Comte." (The Moral Freedom of Man. Appendix to "Lectures on the Study of History," 1865, p. 182.)—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

C. M. INGLEBY.

Valentine's, Ilford, Essex,
August 16, 1865.

GOLDSMITH NOT A PLAGIARIST.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—I cannot admit the plagiarism which Mr. Williams *fancies* he has detected Goldsmith in committing from Young (whom, by-the-by, he quotes inaccurately) when he assigns to the latter the credit of the saying that language is given us not to express our wants (or thoughts), but to conceal them. Young says that, in the masquerade of courts and towns, *knaves* invert the natural end of language, and "talk only to conceal the mind." There is nothing very original or happy in this—neither wit nor humour—it is merely saying that knaves talk to deceive. What Goldsmith playfully insists upon is, that this natural end of language (without any inversion)—"the true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them."

I can see nothing common in the two ideas; they appear to me to be wholly different, and I would suggest to your correspondent to consider whether his failure to perceive the difference lies not rather in his own brains than Goldsmith's. There is a class of critics of poetry

With whom most poets steal their works, or buy;
Garth didn't write his own Dispensary.

—Your obedient servant,

E. F.

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE AND VIRGIL.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—Reading the accounts of the symptoms of the cattle-plague given by the Vienna correspondent of *The Times*, and in almost the same words by our home authorities, I have been struck with their remarkable coincidence with those of that plague among the brutes which is so powerfully portrayed at the close of the Third Book of Virgil's *Georgics*. Of this disease Professor Conington says—"We know nothing of the epidemic described." I venture to think that these words will not appear in any future edition of his commentary.

I. Let us begin with the Roman poet's "primis signa diebus;" or, in the scientific language of *The Times* correspondent, "the first symptoms of *pneumonia pecorum epizootica typhosa*."

1. a. In Virgil's depiction of them (v. 496-7)

"—quatinus aegros.

Tussis anhela sues ac faucibus angit obesa."

b. It is true that *The Times* correspondent places among "the symptoms of the second stage" "a dry, hollow, spasmodic cough," and that, according to his account, "in very many cases there is no cough during the first stage of the malady;" but he implies that the cough not seldom exists in the first stage.

2. a. In the poet's touching picture (v. 497-8.)

"Labitur infelix studiorum.

Victor equus—"

b. The matter-of-fact writer mentions "dolefulness and feebleness."

3. Could the expressions (a) "*Lemissae aures*" (v. 500) and "*aret pellis*" (v. 501-2) be more literally rendered than thus—(b), "their ears are pendulous," "the skin is dry"?

II. Let us go on with the comparison.

a. Virgil writes (v. 504-5):—

Sin in processu cepit crudescere morbus,
Tum vero ardentis oculi atque attractus ab alto
Spiritus, interdum gemitu gravis, inaque longo
Illa singultu tendunt, . . .
Ad terramque fluit devexo pondere cervix.

b. Among *The Times*' correspondent's words are the following: "As the malady progresses, the animals get very weak and faint. . . . The eyes are red, and wide-open; the neck and head are stretched out."

We find the parallelism extending to man's precautions against the communication to him of this terrible disease of the brutes.

a. According to Virgil (v. 558-9):—

"—humo tegere ac foveis abscondere disunt.

Nam neque erat corvis usus, &c. &c. &c."

b. The *Times* correspondent tells us that "the carcasses of animals which have died of the murrain are buried in deep pits, and the skins are covered with slaked lime."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OXFORD M.A.

SCIENCE.

THE PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.*

THE Palæontographical Society is to British geology what the Roxburghe and other clubs for the publication of ancient texts are to British history. The documents issued by the latter are not historical, but they furnish materials for completing our knowledge of the times to which they refer, on those social aspects of which warlike and even political annals take no cognizance. The memoirs put forth by the former contain a mass of facts which, wisely used, will guide, correct, and confirm the geologist in his inferences from other data, since, taken collectively, they represent not merely the life of one period, but its relations with others. But while the clubs above mentioned deprive many a zealous antiquary of his dearest privilege, that of hunting in literary bypaths in search of the coveted treasures, the geologist is only too thankful to be spared the labour and loss of time necessary for examining the work of his predecessors, by finding the results of such investigations presented him in a concise form.

During the eighteen years of its existence, the Society has issued seventeen volumes, all of which have, with one exception, been monographs of separate families, to whose representatives, in successive geological periods, a separate fasciculus has been dedicated. The preparation of these volumes has been entrusted to those who have earned distinction by their successful study of the families described. Thus, Professor Owen has advanced far in his examination of the fossil Reptilia, Mr. Davidson in that of the Brachiopoda, Dr. Wright in that of the *Echinodermata Secondary*, Mr. T. R. Jones in that of the Entomostraca. Monographs of the fossil corals have been completed by Messrs. M. Edwards and Harmer; of the Cirripedes by Mr. C. Darwin, &c.

Contributions by so many authors on different departments of the animal kingdom, and extending over so many years, must necessarily vary considerably as to the method adopted, the difference depending both upon changes in zoological opinion and upon the amount of materials accessible from time to time. So rapid has been the progress of palæontology, that the additions necessary to bring the earlier volumes down to the present state of knowledge will almost require a recasting of the whole subject. One supplement—that to the fossils of the Great Oolite—has already appeared; and another—to the fossil corals—is in preparation by Dr. Duncan. Some of the authors have not lost sight of the geological bearings; others—indeed, the majority—have confined their memoirs to descriptive zoology. Two opposite tendencies among Palæontologists are well illustrated in their series: the one is towards the multiplication of species, the other towards the reduction of their number. Strongly analytical minds are apt to over-estimate the importance of minute distinctions, and the bias will be strengthened if the principle is also accepted that differences of locality or of geologic age are necessarily accompanied by variations, which are therefore of specific value. Those, on the other hand, who believe in the greater variability of species, and who look at fossils irrespective of locality or age—who exclude, in fact, every consideration not strictly zoological—will find themselves enabled to obliterate many arbitrary classifications by diminishing the importance of "diagnostic" characters. Works such as that on the Fossil Corals and that on the Brachiopoda, by Mr. Davidson, may be taken as examples of both tendencies.

While the text has been the work of the best English authorities on the subjects treated, the plates have been prepared by draughtsmen who rank very high in this special line of art, and give a complete answer to those who complain of the inferiority of English to foreign lithographs. The vigorous delineations of Mr. Dinkel, of which the present volume contains several admirable examples, leave nothing to be desired in the illustration of fossil vertebrata, while the plates of the Echinodermata by Mr. Bone are not surpassed in delicacy and beauty of finish by any foreign work. The complaint is so far justified by greater inequality in the printing than is common in French plates. But what is done and what may be done are two distinct questions; both may be answered from this series, which as

* Palæontographical Society, Vol. XVII., for 1865. Trilobites, Part II., Silurian and Devonian, by I. W. Salter, F.G.S. Brachiopoda, Vol. III., Part II., No. 2, by T. Davidson, F.R.S. Belemnites, Part I., Introduction, by Professor Phillips, F.R.S. Reptiles of the Liassic Formation, Part I., by Professor Owen, F.R.S. 1865.

a whole is one of great excellence, and, what is of equal importance, marked by the most scrupulous accuracy.

The volume for 1863, published this year, contains the continuations of monographs by Professor Owen, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Salter, and the introduction to Professor Phillips' monograph on the Belemnitidae. Mr. Davidson sums up this part of his work by a short notice of the classification of British Devonian rocks, so far as the evidence afforded by the Brachiopoda bear upon the question. His opinions derive great weight from his thorough knowledge of the foreign literature of the subject.

The arrears into which the publications of the Society fell are now nearly brought up. Another volume, that for 1864, will, it is expected, appear before the end of the year. Among the monographs announced for future publication are: The Old Red Fishes, by Mr. Powrie; the Foraminifera, by Messrs. T. R. Jones and Parker; the Carboniferous Flora, by Prof. Morris; the Eocene Mollusca, by Messrs. F. E. Edwards and S. V. Wood, &c.

We hope the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the honorary secretary will continue, and that the promised list of works may be issued regularly, provided that punctuality of publication be not obtained at the cost of that care and accuracy which have made these memoirs standard works in British science.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

During the late Congress at Dorchester most of the papers read were, as might be expected, of local importance only. Several, however, were of general interest, and of these that by Mr. C. T. Newton, "On Phœnician Art in Britain," was one of the most valuable. This lecture, which we are permitted to print *in extenso*, was illustrated by a fine series of maps, plans, and drawings.

Mr. Newton commenced his lecture by observing that, at first sight, a lecture on Phœnician Art would seem out of place at a meeting of the Institute, held at Dorchester, mainly for the purpose of discussing local antiquities. But the antiquities of the Phœnician race had a special interest, inasmuch as this people had been the first to navigate the Mediterranean through its whole length, had founded Gades outside the pillars of Hercules as early as 1200 B.C., and Carthage, 800 B.C., and had moreover been the first to apply astronomy to navigation, and to simplify writing by perfecting the alphabetic method. They had, too, a special interest for British archaeologists, inasmuch as the tin which tempered the copper implements of the old world, and converted them into bronze, was certainly brought in great part from Britain. Now formerly, antiquaries, like Stukely, assumed that the Phœnicians came to the South of England in ships for the tin. No traces of the Phœnicians, so far as the lecturer was aware, had ever been found in Britain, and the late Sir Cornwall Lewis, in his 'History of the Astronomy of the Ancients,' had maintained that the Phœnicians never came to this country for tin, and that it was conveyed across the channel to Gaul, and thence by the overland route indicated by Diodorus to Marseilles.

Be this as it may, it is evidently a point of great interest to ascertain whether Phœnician remains exist, and where and what they are like. The lecturer then proceeded to consider the remains of Phœnician art within the Mediterranean. Adverting to Professor Goshard's Essay on this subject, published in 1846, he stated that the greater part of the objects published as Phœnician by that distinguished archaeologist consisted of remains probably of the Roman period, and belonging to semi-barbarous races, partially under Carthaginian influence: such were the curious temples in Malta and Gozo, which Dr. Barth thought Phœnician. The same observation applied to the alleged Phœnician remains from Sardinia and the Balearic Islands, and to the coins bearing Phœnician inscriptions of Gades, Elusas, and other Carthaginian settlements in Spain or Africa.

But in the Eastern Mediterranean, between the island of Cerigo, at the southern point of the Morea, and the coast of Phœnicia, were a series of islands, all known to have had Phœnician settlers in very early times. It is here that we get on the track of true Phœnician remains of a very early period. The proof of this must be derived from several discoveries which have been recently made. These discoveries were those made at Nimroud by Mr. Layard, Mr. Loftus, and Sir H. Rawlinson; those at Camirus, in

Rhodes, by Messrs. Biliotti and Salzmänn; those in Cyprus by Dr. Ludwig Ross, Mr. Waddington, and the Count Melchior de Vogüé; and, lastly, the discoveries made by M. Renan in Phœnicia Proper, whom the French Emperor, with an enlightened liberality worthy to be imitated by other Governments, had employed to excavate the sites of Tyre, Sidon, Bythos, and Aradus.

Commencing with the discoveries at Rhodes, the lecturer described how he had first accidentally discovered the Necropolis at Camirus in 1856, and how Messrs. Salzmänn and Biliotti had continued their excavations there from 1859 to 1864. The antiquities which they discovered are a museum in themselves, ranging from the earliest to the latest date of Greek art, and comprising a number of objects which seem to be either Phœnician, or executed by early Greek artists under Phœnician influence.

The lecturer then exhibited drawings of the principal classes of objects presumed to be Phœnician, consisting of gold ornaments chased and embossed, inlaid glass, Egyptian porcelain, alabaster vases, small bronze figures, painted fictile vases, and terra cotta figures. He explained how most of these objects had an Asiatic character, suggesting a Phœnician origin. One of the gold ornaments, for instance, was the pendant of a necklace, representing a winged lion, below which was a row of pendant pomegranate fruits. This ornament at once reminds us of two things—the winged lions discovered at Nimroud, and the row of pendant pomegranates which ornamented the priest's robe in Solomon's temple, as described in the Book of Kings. The other gold ornament represents a winged female figure, holding up in either hand a lion standing on his hind legs. Again, among the bronzes was a man riding on a camel. This animal could never have been used in the island of Rhodes. This bronze must, therefore, it would seem, have been imported from some Asiatic country. Glass, as is well known, was an invention of the people of Sidon, and variegated glass bottles, such as those found at Camirus, are of remote antiquity, having been found in tombs in Upper Egypt of the date of Thothmes III. The quantity of these bottles found at Camirus is in itself an evidence of Phœnician trade. The objects in porcelain, again, are very like those found in Egypt, but have been thought by experienced archaeologists, like Mr. Birch, to be not Egyptian, but imitated from the Egyptian. The vases belong to the class which has been called Phœnician by many archaeologists long before these discoveries. They are painted with friezes of animals and monstrous figures on a field *semé*, with flowers. These designs are probably borrowed from Assyrian friezes, embroidery, or Babylonian carpets. Lastly, among the terra cotta figures was one, probably representing the Phœnician Aphrodite, or Astarte, which is identical in type and scale, and almost in style, with one in the Louvre, found in a tomb at Sidon, by M. Renan. The lecturer then described the discoveries at Cyprus. In this island Dr. Ludwig Ross has discovered the Phœnician site of Dali, the ancient Idalion, Golgos, Paphos and Amathus. At Dali have been found a quantity of small statues, cut in calcareous stone, of which the Louvre possesses a very fine collection, and the British Museum a smaller collection, not yet exhibited for want of space. Here were also found, some years ago, twelve gold plates, embossed and chased with figures in relief, representing battle scenes. One of these plates is in the Louvre, another in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris.

At Amathus, he found an immense stone vase, like a laver, weighing about twenty tons, having under each handle a bull sculptured in relief. This vase has been taken possession of by the French Government, and is to be removed to Paris shortly. Since Dr. Ross's visit, Cyprus has been most carefully explored by Mr. Waddington and Count Melchior de Vogüé. The latter archaeologist has done much for Phœnician palæography, and we may hope, through his labours and those of the Duc de Luynes, to see the history of Phœnician writing much further developed, and criteria established by which the age of Phœnician inscriptions may be more accurately determined than at present.

Passing on to the discoveries of Mr. Layard and Mr. Loftus at Nimroud, the lecturer exhibited drawings of two bronze plates, embossed and chased with figures in relief, one of which bears the inscription "Arka" (country), in Phœnician characters. These, and a number of other similar plates, were found in a palace at Nimroud by Mr. Layard, who in his works describes them as apparently not the work of Assyrian artists, and suggests that they may

have been made by Phœnicians transported into Assyria as captives. Mr. Layard also found a number of ivory carvings, on one of which was a Phœnician inscription. These have apparently an Egyptian character, being ornamented with hieroglyphics; but Mr. Birch considers them to be pseudo-Egyptian, the work of a people with no true knowledge of hieroglyphics. They are, therefore, probably Phœnician. Now it is curious that, on turning to the antiquities from Camirus, we find the same phenomenon of plundered hieroglyphics on works of porcelain, on a silver plate, and on a gold ring.

Turning from the Eastern Mediterranean to Etruria, we find a most interesting illustration of these phenomena. In the grotto of Polladrara near Vulci, were found a number of antiquities, mostly of Asiatic character; but among them were several objects in porcelain with blundered hieroglyphics. At Cære (Cervetii), in the Regolini Galassi tomb, were found a number of chased and embossed silver cups, some of which were nearly identical with those found at Cyprus; and all through Etruria are found early vases, on which are figures in relief evidently taken from Asiatic designs. Lastly, a shell of a very rare kind, said only to be met with in the Indian seas, was found in a tomb in Etruria. This shell was covered with an Asiatic design of figures and lotos flowers. A fragment of a similar shell, similarly carved, was found in a tomb at Camirus, and another fragment by Mr. Loftus at Nimroud. These shells were probably brought by the Phœnicians from the Red Sea, and sold with other trinkets to the Greeks and Etrurians.

In the time of Homer we find the Phœnician trader everywhere in the Greek ports, offering jewels and trinkets for sale, and now and then kidnapping the Greek women, who were attracted to look at their wares. With regard to the age of the specimens of Phœnician art which we possess, it is probable that those found in Rhodes belong to about the same period as the earliest specimens of Greek art. Mr. Newton then exhibited drawings of three very early specimens of Greek art: the Lion from the Sacred Way at Branchidae, inscribed with a dedication to Apollo; one of the seated figures from the same site; and a bas-relief, found at Samothrace, with figures of Agamemnon, Epeios, and Talchibios. We get an approximate date for these sculptures by comparing the forms of the letters on the line with those in the inscription placed by the Ionian soldiers of Prammethichos I. or II., at Abou Simbal in Nubia, and the date of which must be between B.C. 664 to 589.

The earliest specimens of Greek art and the specimens of presumed Phœnician art have this in common—that on both the ever-recurring ornament is the lotos and a fan-shaped flower, and that winged figures and monsters constantly occur, intermixed with friezes of animals. These characteristics seem borrowed from Assyria.

Another characteristic of Phœnician art is the obvious imitation of Egyptian symbols and ornaments, as shown in the examples cited from Rhodes and Etruria. Nothing can be more natural than that the Phœnicians, who were not only a race of mariners, but a manufacturing people, should have imitated such Egyptian wares as there was a special demand for in commerce, as we imitate China plates. This traffic probably commenced long before the time of Homer, and was gradually circumscribed as the Greeks got possession of the markets where the Phœnicians had had exclusive monopoly. Mr. Newton concluded his lecture by reverting to the question, whether the Phœnicians had ever landed on the coast of Britain. This question it will be better to consider still in abeyance. What is wanted for its ultimate solution is a diligent notation of facts.

The examination of burrows in the southern counties should be carried on with the most minute care, and the names of places along the coast should be analysed by the tests of modern philology, for if the Phœnicians frequented any portion of the British coast it is probable that they would have given names to the more important harbours and promontories, as they did in Africa and Spain.

Professor Willis, too, in addition to an admirable discourse on Sherborne Abbey, of which he afterwards pointed out the most remarkable features to the members of the Institute, delivered an elaborate lecture on Glastonbury Abbey, which gave great satisfaction to all who heard him.

The Museum contained a very large assemblage of objects, of general as well as local interest, the most attractive of which were, undoubtedly, the pair of golden lunettes, recently found in Cornwall, and exhibited by the Prince

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of Wales, and the numerous articles in gold and bronze from the collection of Mrs. Berthon Preston. Among the latter were the necklace, ear-rings, and hair-pins, found on the skeleton of a lady at Pompeii. The British and Roman occupation was well illustrated by collections contributed by various residents of arrow-heads, hatchets, sling-stones, celts and flints, ancient pottery, fresco paintings, tesserae, fibulae, armlets, and other objects of personal use; together with a large case of Roman spear-heads, swords, daggers, knives, rings, bits, buckles, &c., in excellent preservation. There was a good collection of autographs, early editions of rare books, charters, pardons, and letters of eminent persons. Of cinque-cento art and of miniature paintings numerous splendid specimens were exhibited by the Messrs. Farrer, Mr. Bridge, Mrs. C. Tucker, and others.

The excursions were as successful as ever; and those who have had the happiness to be present at any of the meetings of the Institute well know what that means. There was, as usual, a large number of ladies present, and by all, the arrangements made by the Rev. Mr. Hill, the "traffic-manager," were fully appreciated. At no previous meeting has the hospitality of residents been more sumptuous, and, as it was remarked by more than one speaker at the concluding meeting, there seemed on this occasion to have been more cordiality and social intercourse than even at any former meeting of the Institute.

As we anticipated, the Congress for next year is to be held in London—Windsor Castle, with Eton, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and St. Alban's forming the principal places to be visited and examined. Her Majesty has already expressed her desire to meet the wishes of the Society by throwing open to them Windsor Castle, and we believe the Dean of Westminster, the authorities of the City and of the Tower, are equally ready to forward the objects of the meeting by making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the members next July.

Twenty-six new members were added to the society during the meeting.

THE STEREOSCOPE A SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

THE ophthalmoscope is rapidly becoming a power, and there are few things more encouraging, or that render more evident one of the functions of modern scientific inquiry—the alleviation of human ills—than the altogether unprecedented manner in which this one simple discovery has already been utilized. But although the ophthalmoscope has now a literature, aye, and an annual European Congress of its own, it is not alone on it that our eye-doctors depend. The ophthalmoscope, indeed, thanks to the way in which it has taught us the whole philosophy of eyesight, has enabled them to bring to bear unheard-of remedies, and among the latest of these remedies is the stereoscope, the use alone of which in certain cases of squinting, M. Javal states, in a paper read at the Heidelberg Ophthalmic Congress (which is admirably reported in the current number of *The Ophthalmic Review*), suffices to effect a perfect cure.

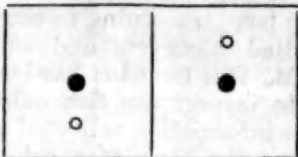
Here, then, is a noble use of this wonderful instrument. A source of pleasure to those who have perfect eyesight, it saves many of those who have not from a painful surgical operation, and in time allows them to appreciate its beauties.

M. Javal's proposed method is intended to break the patient of his habit of converging or diverging the deviated eye, and, what is more difficult, of suppressing its retinal images. In his paper he confines himself to the case of a monolateral convergent squint.

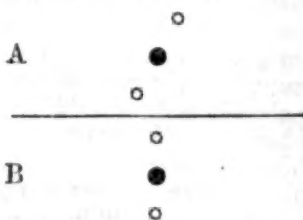
The first day he gives the patient a slide with two marks on it, one for each field of the stereoscope; one black larger mark is presented to the amblyopic (the divergent eye); a smaller coloured one to the sound eye. At first the smaller mark is the only one generally seen, but when the sound eye is closed or covered, the larger mark comes into view. If the sound eye is cautiously opened, the patient after a few trials sees both marks at once.

He next determines the distance two points must be placed from one another, in order that the patient may be able to combine them in the stereoscope. In the sound eye this is 6–7½ centimetres; let it be in our case 3 centimetres. He gives the patient a series of slides, marked with dots, 3, 3½, 4, 12 centimetres apart. These dots are black wafers, having a diameter of 2 centimetres. Above the one and below the other, smaller red wafers are fixed, which the

patient must always see, in order to feel assured that when he only sees one black dot, he is really seeing with both eyes, and not perhaps suppressing the image in the squinting eye.



This disposition of the red dots has the further advantage of teaching the patient to see them vertical, as in B, and not sloping, as in A, which he does first. He soon learns this, and may proceed to the next slide:—



If it is desirable to extend the exercises destined to combat undue convergence, all that is necessary is to use the same slides in a stereoscope deprived of its prisms and convex lenses. The exercises are thus rendered more difficult, and therefore more effectual. If, on the other hand, the case is one of short sight, with divergent squint, the exercises are commenced with a stereoscope without glasses, and finished with one with glasses. If the divergence or convergence has been driven up to the limits of the field of the stereoscope, the exercises can be extended without its aid by means to be mentioned at a future time.

Long before the patient has gone through all these exercises, he has to combine letters, then words, first larger-typed, gradually smaller-typed ones, placed 7 centimetres apart, just as he did the wafers.

The next exercise consists in presenting in a stereoscope to the two eyes two pages of perfectly similar print, gradually taking less and less sized type. The patient endeavours to simultaneously perceive the right and left hand, out of which strokes certain letters are formed, the right-hand ones being perceived by the right, the left-hand ones by the left eye.

This and the previous exercise, so break the patient of converging when he wishes to accommodate, and from suppressing one retinal image, that at one time, when he uncovers the one eye, he sees everything double about him. The paper proceeds:—

"When he has got thus far, the patient can sometimes at once combine the double images; in such a case the strabismus is cured. In other cases the patient has to be taught to move his eyes in the ordinary way—i.e., to be able to make the optic axes intersect at any one object. Sometimes to teach him to do this, is the most difficult part of the treatment.

"To guard against relapses in regarding even the smallest objects, I employ the following common experiment. If you hold your finger between you and the object you are looking at, the finger appears double, but does not conceal any part of the object. Of course this only occurs in binocular vision. The patient is accordingly directed never to read without holding a pencil between himself and the book; if the pencil appears double, and conceals no part of the reading, you may be certain the patient is using both his eyes. He soon learns to read in this way; and later, at his last visit, I give him glasses, according to his ametropia, they, as Donders has so conclusively proved, removing the primary cause of the evil and the fear of its recurrence.

"The reason I give the patient glasses at so late a period of the treatment is, because I wish to make him do something much more difficult—compelling him, as long as he is under my supervision, to see binocularly without the aid of glasses—than he will have to do afterwards, when he has glasses. Of the sixteen cases I have had the opportunity of seeing, tenotomy had been practised, once or oftener, without bringing binocular vision into play."

We may mention that Professor Dove has already suggested the use of the stereoscope for distinguishing an original from a reprint.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

THE Great Eastern has returned for a rope. But this is not all; she has brought with her the most sanguine hopes of our ultimate success in girdling the earth, and a record of facts which demolish we know not how many adverse opinions

expressed during her absence. From the telegraphic report received while we are going to press, we learn that the Great Eastern had arrived in lat. 57° 25', long. 39° 6', on the 3rd July, and had paid out 1,212 miles when the cable parted in 3,900 yards soundings. It will be recollected that when the telegraphic communication ceased, the electricians at Valentia fixed the position of the fault at about 1,230 miles from land. We learn, therefore, that the difference between the calculated and the real length paid out is only some twenty miles, so exact has modern science become in its practical details. Even this difference would have disappeared, and electricians on land could have foretold within a mile the position of the fault, had the copper conducting-wire been equally resisting throughout; but here, as elsewhere, nature refuses to furnish us with a perfectly homogeneous body; such a wire is, therefore, well-nigh an impossibility.

The account goes on to say that "a partial loss of insulation having been discovered, the Great Eastern was stopped to recover that portion of the cable in which the fault lay, electrical tests placing it probably within six miles. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship for this purpose, and after getting in two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards in board of the wheel at the bow, having been injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered—the first in soundings of about 1,000 yards, and the second in about 4,100 yards—and had been successfully recovered and made good; in the first case ten miles, and in the second two and a-half miles, of cable were hauled in. After the cable parted, a grapnel with two and a-half nautical miles of rope was lowered, the ship being placed so as to drift over the line of cable. The cable was hooked on the 3rd, and when 2,200 yards of the rope had been hauled in, a swivel in the latter gave way, and 2,800 yards of rope were lost, the cable having been lifted 1,200 yards from the bottom. On the 4th a buoy, with a flag and ball, was moored with 500 yards of rope to mark the place. It is in lat. 51° 35', long. 38° 42' 30". From the 4th, fogs and adverse winds prevented a further attempt until the 7th, which was then made nearer the end of the cable, and was unsuccessful from the same cause, when the cable had been lifted about 1,000 yards. Another buoy was here placed in lat. 51° 28' 30", long. 38° 56' 9". A third attempt was made on the 10th, which failed on account of the grapnel chain having fouled the flukes of the grapnel. The grapnel and last 800 yards of rope came up covered with ooze. A fourth attempt was made on the 11th, at 3 P.M., which also failed through the breaking of the grapnel rope when the cable had been raised 600 yards from the bottom. The stock of rope having now become exhausted, it became absolutely necessary to proceed to England for more and stronger tackle."

Thus the biggest ship in the world has come back to us for a bit of rope. That the attempt to raise the end of the sunken cable will prove successful, seeing what has already been done, is almost certain; still the task will be a most difficult one, even should the cable itself be easily found.

If the main object of the expedition this time prove a failure, invaluable lessons have yet been learnt, both as regards the cable itself and the means of paying it out. The way to the grandest discoveries has often been paved by the bitterest failures, until determination and energy, guided by accumulated experience, have at last brought success.

The Great Eastern has been proved to be fit for her work, her size gives her a steadiness which no other ship can emulate. The paying-out machinery is thoroughly reliable, and the insulation of the gutta-percha has been found to be admirable, greatly improving, indeed, when submerged. The fault of the first Atlantic cable was its bad insulation, but this has proved itself to be "the best insulated cable ever manufactured."

The primary cause of the failure of the cable is an apparently insignificant oversight, which was revealed before many miles had been paid out. The fault then discovered, and now so disastrous, was caused by one of the cuttings of the iron wire covering sticking in the cable and perforating the gutta-percha through to the copper conductor. The cable was thus tapped, and through the way opened the current flowed back to Valentia. This serious fault must be guarded against in the future laying of the cable.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ALL microscopists will be glad to hear that a club is about to be established for the furtherance of microscopical science. The Quekett Microscopical Club, for such is its name, will have Dr. Lankester for its president, and Messrs. P. le Neve Foster and M. C. Cooke for its vice-presidents. A committee of amateur microscopists has been chosen, Mr. Hardwicke elected treasurer, and Mr. Bywater secretary. The club has been established for the purpose of affording to microscopists in and around the metropolis, opportunities for meeting and exchanging ideas without that diffidence and constraint which an amateur naturally feels when discussing scientific subjects in the presence of professional men. The annual subscription to the club will be only ten shillings, and no entrance-fee, so that its advantages are placed within the reach of all. We wish every success to this much-needed and well-devised undertaking.

THE Akademie der Wissenschaften of Munich has nominated Mr. George Bentham, the President of the Linnean Society, and Mr. Joseph Dalton, of the Royal Gardens, Kew, foreign members of the Mathematical and Physical Class of that scientific body.

THE Council of the *Comité d'Archéologie Américaine de France*, at a recent meeting, have resolved that a deputation of its members should proceed to London, for the twofold purpose of conferring with the students of American history and antiquities residing in London, and of searching in the public and private collections of the metropolis for documents relating to the history of America before its discovery by Christopher Columbus. A conference was held under the presidency of Dr. Martin de Moussy, Vice-President, at No. 9 York Place, Baker Street, London, on Thursday, the 17th instant. At this meeting, after an address from the President, a reply to the address was read by Mr. W. Bollaert, who, with Mr. Trübner, represents England on the committee. A paper was also read by the Secretary, M. de Labarthe, "On the Studies pursued by the *Comité d'Archéologie Américaine de France*," and another by M. Léon de Rosny, "On Some Points Connected with the late Progress of American Archaeological Studies."

THE Astley Cooper prize of 300*l.* has been awarded to Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, the subject of the prize essay being "Injuries to the Head and their Treatment." The next prize will be awarded in 1868. The subject proposed is "Pyæmia."

WE are glad to see that the *Resumé Oral du Progrès Scientifique et Industriel*, now given monthly by the Abbé Moigno in Paris, is no longer confined to his auditory. It forms the title of a monthly publication, based, we presume, upon shorthand notes. It is published in a convenient form, illustrated when necessary, and altogether a useful publication.

THE metal bismuth has of late years risen considerably in price. According to the *Society of Arts' Journal*, the following is a list of the prices:—

1844.....	10 <i>d.</i>	to	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	per lb.
1845.....	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"
1846.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"	3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	"
1847.....	3 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	"	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1848.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"
1849.....	2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1850.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i> ,	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1858.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	to	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1859.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1860.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1861.....	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1862.....	9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	20 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	" July
	11 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"	"	" Dec.
1863.....	11 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"	10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"
1864.....	10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	11 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"
1865.....	10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	"	11 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	"

Up to 1844 a large quantity of bismuth was produced in this country from cobalt ores in the old way of refining, but a new way of treating such ores, then introduced, necessitated the loss of much of the bismuth, and since that time we have been chiefly supplied from the Saxon and Bohemian mines. In 1845 there was a large demand for a composition to make rollers for calico-printers, raising the price in a few months. In 1858 the supply began to fall off, and in 1861-62 there was a very large extra demand for medicinal preparations, which, to a certain extent, still continues, but the demand for mechanical use has since been very trifling. New sources of supply are opening, and prices, it is said on good authority, are likely to fall.

THE Belgian Government has deputed a Commission to visit the various fishing stations on the coast, to collect information on the subject of sea fisheries. In pursuance of their task the Commission have, according to the *Echo du Parlement*, visited Antwerp, and several ports in Holland. M. Van Beneden has been despatched to Bergen to inspect the fish exhibition at that place. The information collected in this manner will serve as the basis of a scheme to be submitted to the Government for the improvement of the Belgian fisheries.

THE optical exhibition known as "Proteus," which has been shown for some months past at the Polytechnic Institution, has been patented. The apparatus, it may be recollected, consists of a square cabinet, which, when brought upon the stage, is opened, and shown to be apparently empty. A person enters the cabinet, the door is closed, and, after a short time, is reopened, when a different person leaves the cabinet. The appearance of emptiness is produced by placing two mirrors of the same height as the box and meeting in the centre. An observer situated in front will, of course, see in these mirrors the reflection of the ornamental paper with which the sides are covered. The reflecting surfaces are so arranged that no object in the room is seen in them. By this means, an appearance of flatness will be given to the back. The mirrors turn on hinges, thus allowing a person to conceal himself in the triangular space behind them. When the exhibition is concluded, the mirrors are folded back against the sides. The box is then really what it appears to be, and a great show is made of striking the back, which was, of course, omitted at first.

Les Mondes says that the rocks in the island of Sardinia contain a large quantity of lead, iron, copper, and antimony, mixed with anthracite and some deposits of lignite. As yet only the lead has been worked. We also learn, from the same source, that some genuine diamonds are now found in the auriferous region of California.

THE Royal Historical Commission of Belgium, which for some years past has been doing good service by publishing records and indexes of the documents relating to the domestic history of Belgium, held its usual quarterly meeting a few weeks back. M. Galeshott presented a copy of the *Livre des Feudataires* of John III., Duke of Brabant, copies of which were ordered to be distributed to the scientific and other bodies entitled to receive the publications of the Commission. At the same time, M. Piot, chief keeper of the archives, submitted a proposal to publish the chartulary of the Abbey of St Trond, which was founded in the year 660. The documents of which the chartulary is composed are of high interest, and commence in the eighth century. They throw much light on the civil and religious history, manners and customs, and institutions, of the Middle Ages.

It is intended to prepare a large geological map of France to be shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1867. It has been undertaken by the veteran geologist, M. Elie de Beaumont, assisted by Professor de Chancourtois, of the Ecole des Mines, and MM. Fuchs and De Lapparent.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOLAR SURFACE.

Hopfield Observatory, Haddenham,
August 16.

THE Astronomer Royal, in his note published in THE READER of August 5, has expressed precisely the same view of Father Secchi's description of a solar spot, and of the so-called "willow-leaves" on the penumbra, as I had myself taken of it while reading that description; and the little doubt which I felt, whether I had correctly apprehended its meaning, has thus been completely dispelled. Indeed, I am well satisfied that the Roman Astronomer, with his excellent 9.6-inch refractor, sees the solar spots and photosphere precisely as I have seen it for the last fifteen years; and several of his descriptions agree very nearly with those I have already published. When, for instance, he says, in his letter published in the *Monthly Notice* of the Royal Astronomical Society for March, 1865, with reference to the oblong shapes visible in the penumbra: "It is very difficult to compare them to any terrestrial object, but the name of willow-leaves is not very badly chosen. The 'only inconvenience in the name is, that the name of a leaf supposes a certain regularity and uniformity which has not been seen by me.' This is precisely the ground on which I objected to the name, even as applied to the elongated forms

visible in the penumbra. But so far from finding the whole surface of the sun to be composed of such uniform shapes, whose length is ten times their breadth, which was claimed by Mr. Nasmyth as constituting his "remarkable discovery," Secchi says—"The general ground of the sun is also made up of these oblong bodies, but of every form and dimensions. A great many black pores seem to show that the photosphere is not a continuous stratum, but at the first sight it appears made of little lumps, like so many little cumuli of cotton wool." Extraordinary "willow-leaves," certainly! And he further compares the appearance to a mass of clouds on which he looked down from the top of Monte Cassino. "The appearance of that stratum of clouds seemed to me exactly as I see now the photosphere of the sun, except that the shadows or black parts are deeper in the sun than in the said cloudy stratum seen from above." May it not fairly be asked, When did a mass of clouds seen from above appear like a stratum of interlaced willow-leaves?

It seems to have been supposed by some, that the comparison to which the Astronomer Royal refers ("like thatching with straw"), was intended by me to apply to the whole solar surface. To correct this mistake I need only quote the passage from my "Description of a New Solar Eyepiece," &c., which was read before the Royal Astronomical Society on April 7, 1852, and appeared in vol. xxi, part 2, of the *Memoirs*. On page 161 I have remarked, "With such magnifiers (460) the interior edge of the penumbra frequently appears extremely jagged; the bright ridges on its surface, which are usually directed towards the centre of the spot, being seen projected to irregular distances on to the cloudy stratum [or umbra], and looking much like a piece of coarse thatching with straw, the edge of which has been left untrimmed." But, as Mr. Airy has justly remarked, this is, under favourable circumstances, visible with a much smaller instrument and power than I then referred to.

With respect to the general surface, it has always appeared to me to be composed of two kinds of large irregular masses of different degrees of brilliance, and producing a coarse mottling easily seen with a two-inch aperture; these masses being subdivided into many very small masses, also differing in brightness, of various sizes, and of almost every variety of form; producing an exceedingly fine mottling, and requiring a good state of atmosphere to make it distinctly visible; yet, occasionally, so perfectly seen with a large aperture and high powers, as to render the existence of another stratum of long willow-leaf-shaped entities not only improbable, but, as it appears to me, absolutely impossible. As these minute objects are too irregular in form to be like any particular leaves or grains, I have proposed to term them *granules* or *granulations*, as more suitable than any more definite appellation, and therefore unlikely to mislead.

To begin with examining the spots, and then to infer that the elongated objects there found, when properly interlaced, constitute the whole solar surface, seems to me an inversion of the proper mode of proceeding. I have therefore considered it far more reasonable to investigate first the construction of the general surface; and by that to interpret the appearances in the spots. In the former the objects are in their normal condition; in the latter they are disturbed and altered in figure by the violent commotions attending the outbreak or closing up of the spots. No wonder that, in the latter case, the mere "lumps," or granules, whether larger or smaller, and of whatever form, which constitute the photosphere, should be drawn out into longer or shorter bright threads or straws, and that the elongation should usually be directed nearly to the middle of the spot.

But it seems obvious enough that, however new these phenomena may be to those who have only recently acquired the means of observing them, or had not previously so employed those means, their existence was well known to Sir W. Herschel; and it was the knowledge of this fact which prevented my proclaiming as a new discovery my observation of them five-and-thirty years ago with my excellent 5-foot Dollond refractor; or, in 1848, when I had a much finer view of them with my 6½-inch refractor (by Merz), to which I had applied the transparent glass diagonal, suggested by Sir John Herschel as a part of his Newtonian Helioscope. Indeed, to suppose that such an observer as Sir William, possessing means of observation which permitted the use of powers from 90 to 500 on the sun (as he informs us), should have missed so obvious a phenomenon would be almost an absurdity; even if we had not this distinct remark

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recorded, that "there is all over the sun a great unevenness in the surface, which has the appearance of a mixture of small points of an unequal light." Such is his description of the granules under "some good views in the afternoon" of Sept. 9, 1792. W. R. DAWES.

Rome, Aug. 8, 1865.

I THANK you for the interest you take in the observations of the sun. The last large spot has been very interesting for science, and I hope to be able to publish all the drawings we have made of it by projection. Meanwhile I send you two of them, photographed on a large scale. You will see in the printed article which I send you, that I have been able to see the *prominences* and *depressions* produced by the spot at the edge of the sun; not only myself but also M. Tacchini. I regret that the shortness of time does not allow me to copy the drawings made on that occasion, but I send a copy of them to Mr. De la Rue, and you will see them.

As to the *willow-leaves* and *rice-grains* question, I think, as you say, we are all right and all wrong. I will state clearly what I see. On first placing the eye to the telescope, and in very good moments of definition, the surface of the sun appears certainly to me made up of many oblong bodies, which I think are the willow-leaves of Mr. Nasmyth; their orientation is in every direction, but they take a converging direction in the neighbourhood of the spots, where they form the tongues, currents, and such like. But this view is, as I said, rather difficult to obtain, and many times I have looked for it quite without success. Is this a defect of vision, or caused by the sun's *changements*? If by willow-leaves other things than these are understood, I have not seen them. M. Airy seems to understand other things, and then I am quite at a loss. This, therefore, is a matter very problematic, and to be better studied.

By projection on a large scale in some beautiful moments of definition, these oblong bodies on the general surface of the sun have been seen by my assistant also; but generally they are not visible, but the sun appears like clouds.

As to the mobility of the solar surface, you can judge from the two photographs that I send you; they have been made only at an interval of twenty-four hours. I think we assisted at the outbreking of the spot, and at its arrangement from a great confusion of movements into a regular transformation of an ordinary group of spots. The appearance which I have seen is quite like that which takes place when a great movement is excited in a stream of running water, which finally resolves itself into some vortices which take their course independently. The movement of these spots even alone is capable of demonstrating materially what Mr. Carrington has found with great labour—that there is in the sun a real drift of matter, since without this it would be impossible to explain how the spot has been increased in two days to a length twice as great as its breadth, this remaining almost constant. But more of this in a particular memoir. A. SECCHI.

Marshall Villa, Blackheath.

IN the June number of the Monthly Notices is a paper by Mr. Frederick Brodie, "On Some Observations on the Solar Photosphere." This paper is referred to in your last number; and you have printed Mr. Brodie's note, in which he states "that the rice-grains are not to be confounded with Mr. Nasmyth's willow-leaves, for the 'willow-leaves' are about thirty times smaller than the 'rice-grains.'" I cannot, of course, say positively whether the objects called by Mr. Brodie "rice-grains" are or are not identical with Mr. Nasmyth's "willow-leaves." The objects to which I gave the name "rice-grains," and which, on any day of good definition, and not else, I can see, with the Greenwich Equatorial of 12½ inches aperture and 16 ft. 6 in. focal length, irregularly scattered all over the solar disc, are certainly not of a greater average length than 1,000 miles. Mr. Nasmyth's original estimation of the average length of a "willow-leaf" was 1,000 miles. As much misconception appears to exist respecting the size of and the ease with which these "rice-grains" or "willow-leaves" can be seen, I beg to enclose an extract from my note-book of 1864, March 16:—

"I and Mr. Carpenter estimated this morning the number of rice-grains which would reach across the penumbra of a solar spot. I considered that twenty would reach across. Mr. Carpenter, without knowing my estimate, considered that twenty-five would be required to reach across. I afterwards measured the spot.

My estimate gave 1.6 for the average length. Mr. Carpenter's estimate gave 1.3. Of course, these estimates are very rough; but I believe that by taking a great number of such estimates (the dimensions of the spots not being known beforehand) a good approximation can be obtained."

I have seen these objects a great number of times since, and I consider that 1.5 is not very far from their average length. I may state that I see these objects with some difficulty, especially on the general disc of the sun. It is my impression that Mr. Brodie has seen them in patches. I have not the slightest doubt about the identity of the "rice-grains" and "willow-leaves." E. J. STONE.

ON THE HISTOLOGY OF RHYNCHOPORA GEINITZIANA.

Belmont, near Galway, July 24, 1865.

D^{R.} CARPENTER having indulged himself in relating a "piece of scientific history" in No. 132 of THE READER, I beg the favour of being allowed to give my version of it.

I am induced to think that it will be fully understood, from the letter which appeared from Dr. Rowney and myself, announcing our intention to publish a joint memoir on the so-called *Eozoon Canadense*, that the difference of opinion which arose between Dr. Carpenter and myself some years ago has in no way influenced me in dissenting from the view he holds in connexion with the latter subject. I was quite ready, as on a former occasion, to do ample justice to Dr. Carpenter's microscopic observations; though it must be confessed that, after having corrected a fundamental error which he committed some years ago, I cannot regard him otherwise than as a fallible being—like every one else.

It may not be out of place to draw attention, in the first instance, to the following matter:—

Dr. Carpenter, in his memoir on "The Microscopic Structure of Shells," published in 1844, stated that the test of the group of Brachiopoda, represented by *Rhynchonella psittacea*, "is remarkable for its divisibility into thin micaceous plates, which may be split into laminae of extreme tenuity;" that the laminae "are traversed by a very regular series of lines, usually nearly straight, but sometimes slightly curved, and running quite parallel to each other;" and that, "when the broken extremities of the laminae are examined, the lines in question are seen to be produced by sharp foldings of the shelly layer;" a "view confirmed by examination of the membrane" left after the shell substance has been removed by decalcification. Two figures (27 and 28) were added, which strictly agree with these statements. In 1847, Dr. Carpenter produced a second memoir; but in this he neither revoked, nor altered his former view. When preparing my "Monograph," published in 1850, I found his description and figures to be incorrect. Now, as stated in one of my papers, in the "Annals of Natural History," cited presently, "had I been imbued with the same spirit" which prompted Dr. Carpenter to write his high-toned animadversions on my remarks, made in the "Monograph," I might have "severely criticised the very grave error he had committed; but I valued his general observations too highly to indulge in any criticism of the kind;" I therefore simply stated, when describing *Camarophoria* in the work named, that, in its histology, this genus agreed with *Rhynchonella*, its "valves" consisting of "closely-packed fibres." In 1854 Dr. Carpenter published a third memoir; but in this he "did not reproduce" his former erroneous "interpretation" of "appearances," nor in any way allude to it: he adopted, however, with significant silence my correction, without making the least acknowledgment! Dr. Carpenter will possibly attempt, as he did in reply to the charge which, induced by the fact stated and his animadversions, I preferred against him on a former occasion,† to make it "appear," from a passage in an article of his inserted in the

* "Monograph of the Permian Fossils of England," p. 117.

† "Annals and Mag. of Natural History," Vol. XVII., S. 2, p. 337. April, 1856. It is necessary for me to mention that it was the Vicomte d'Archiac who first determined the test to consist of capillary fibres. I was not aware of this when my "Monograph" was published; and only became acquainted with it when preparing the paper just cited, in which, however, I mentioned it. Thinking that he might have seen d'Archiac's work, I did not actually charge Dr. Carpenter with having adopted the correction from me alone, but simply with not having "acknowledged that others had discovered" the nature of the test before his memoir of 1854 was published. Dr. Carpenter, however, made an admission in his reply, which shows that he had only seen the correction in my work. This being the case, I now prefer the charge as it stands in the text.

"Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology," Vol. IV., "written in 1848, or early in 1849," that I had "no ground" for doing so.* But I may be allowed to reject the passage as exculpatory evidence; for all that can be gathered from it is that at the time specified Dr. Carpenter had observed that the continuous stratum of decalcified membrane, which in 1847 "confirmed" his statement of the test of *R. psittacea* being formed of "laminae of extreme tenuity," with "sharp foldings," does "not give any distinct indication of having been plicated with the regularity necessary to produce" such foldings. Further, considering Dr. Carpenter's accompanying statements, that the peculiar texture of the test "might be referred either to long flattened cells, or to plications in the shell membrane,"—that "its nature yet remains doubtful," renders it quite clear that he was still hugging his old error.

I shall now pass to the main point of dispute between Dr. Carpenter and myself. As stated by Dr. Carpenter, I asserted that in *Rhynchopora Geinitziana* "both valves are as distinctly and regularly perforated as those of any *Trebratulidae*;"† and, in support of the assertion, I added a figure, to show that the perforations passed through four layers of test. My paper brought forth a letter from Dr. Carpenter, in which it is stated that, after having examined two specimens collected near Gera (where mine had also been procured), he felt himself "bound to admit that both the specimens bear out Professor King's statement, so far as can be judged by external appearance. I have not felt at liberty, however, to damage the specimens to the extent necessary for determining the question whether the superficial pittings extend through all the layers of the shell, and are therefore the homologues of the perforations of *Trebratulidae*."‡ After this admission, I did not deem it necessary to make any reply, more especially as in the same letter Dr. Carpenter had shown, by the passage referred to in the last paragraph, that he was unable to exculpate himself from the charge I had made against him.

Eight months afterwards Dr. Carpenter inserted another letter, dated Feb. 17, 1857, in the "Annals" (Vol. xix., p. 214), from which I learnt that, after examining some specimens belonging to the collection of the Corps des Mines of St. Petersburg, he was "in a condition to assert positively that portions of the external laminae of *R. Geinitziana*, in which the peculiar texture of the shell is perfectly preserved, do not show the least evidence of perforations"§—the so-called perforations of Professor King being therefore only pits upon the internal surface of the shell." I shall be happy to submit this preparation to the inspection of any one who may feel an interest in the question. Immediately on reading this letter I felt it to be my duty to examine the Russian specimens for myself; and in accordance with my wish, Mr. Davidson kindly favoured me with the loan of two of them. The reader may judge of my surprise on perceiving that these specimens were in many places perforated in the same way as the Gera specimens, though not so decidedly.

Feeling that a species so unique and anomalous in its histology as to be pitted on its inner surface required more attention for its examination than three lines implied, I drew up a paper embodying my observations: a copy was forwarded to Dr. Carpenter. In his reply he suggested that the matter should be placed in the hands of any microscopist in London whom I might select; proposing, however, at the same time certain terms which I considered placed me at a disadvantage compared with himself. I agreed to the suggestion in a letter written April 29, 1857, but on the following conditions: That if the referees convinced me of being wrong, I would admit it; on the other hand, if they convinced Dr. Carpenter of his being in error, he was to do the same; but in case neither of us were convinced, we were each to be at liberty to publish a separate statement. At the same time I proposed Messrs. Quekett and Salter, to act as referees. Besides, in order that

* "Annals and Mag. of Natural History," Vol. XVII., S. 2, p. 506. June, 1856.

† "Annals and Mag. of Natural History," Vol. XVII., S. 2, p. 334.

‡ Id., p. 544.

§ The result of the examination of the Russian specimens was given in no more than three lines of print. The next portion of the sentence is inferential from the Gera specimens.

§ In one of Dr. Carpenter's letters to myself, dated April 8, 1857, he stated, speaking of this surface, "but that surface is only the thin internal lamina." The italics are his own.

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the investigation should be as complete as possible, I forwarded nine specimens from Gera; and, as stated in a letter to Mr. Davidson, I expected "Dr. Carpenter to reciprocate by sending me any of his sections which I might require."

It will now be seen that I did not, as lately stated by Dr. Carpenter, "agree to abide by the verdict of the referees;" and, also, that I have good grounds, not only "to demur to the truth of that statement," but to protest against the imperfect and one-sided account given in the paragraph containing it.

After some delay, and without having heard anything as to how the investigation was being conducted, I received a letter from Dr. Carpenter, dated May 14, 1857, containing the following: "I went over the question of *R. Geinitziana* with Mr. Salter, last Tuesday, and with Mr. Quekett, on Monday, and each of these gentlemen has expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the evidence which I showed him that in the best preserved specimens of this shell—such as one of the Russian specimens, and the specimen in the British Museum—the perforated layer of the shell is covered externally with a thinner layer absolutely non-perforated, so that none of the perforations really reach the external surface. They agree with me, that the positive evidence of the existence of this layer which these specimens afford altogether outweighs the negative evidence of its absence in any number of other specimens; since it would be very easily removed by abrasion previous to fossilization, as it most assuredly has been in some of the specimens you have sent. And even where the punctations show themselves plainly on the surface, as in the specimens I examined twelve months ago, I was able to show your referees that they are often covered with a thin lamina of shell. It is obvious, therefore, that although structurally these passages may be considered as approximating those of *Terebratulidæ*, the marked difference in their superficial termination is quite sufficient to show that their physiological value* is entirely different. Of course, it will be for yourself to decide whether you will now acquiesce in my statement, or attempt to dispute it further. If you think proper to do the latter, it will be necessary for me to tell the world what your own referees have authorized me to say."

Contrasting this account with the one published, I could not but think that Dr. Carpenter was becoming bolder in proportion as he was losing ground. But not only had he the hardihood to claim a victory over me, but he returned all the specimens at the same time, thus allowing me no opportunity to offer a single remark on any point, or to make a suggestion before the investigation was closed! Nor does it appear that the referees had had an opportunity of examining the specimens, as Mr. Quekett, in a letter which I received from him by next post, after stating,—"I have seen Dr. Carpenter's specimens, and the perforations certainly do not go entirely through the shell," immediately remarks, "But if you wish it, I will examine any specimens you may be pleased to send me, and will give you an opinion to the best of my ability."

Now any one will be able to understand that the investigation was not conducted as it ought to have been. The referees were separately, and on different days, shown only, as I had reason to believe, Dr. Carpenter's specimens. No wonder that I was dissatisfied with it, and had more confidence in the result of my own investigation.

Carefully reflecting on the matter, I deemed it best, as stated in my answer to Dr. Carpenter, "to refrain from making any remarks on the question as it then stood, until I had examined the sections which he had submitted to the referees." Dr. Carpenter, however, not only refused me this favour, but he accompanied the refusal with some discourteous remarks, which determined me to have no further communication with him. I wrote to this effect to the referees, and informed them that, "considering all things, I had come to the resolution of ignoring the late investigation, both by letter and publication, unless otherwise compelled by what may occur hereafter." I was thus induced to refrain from publishing my paper. I felt that nothing had transpired to cause me to revoke

* Dr. Carpenter first tried to introduce into the discussion, in a letter dated April 28, 1857, this point, nowhere noticed in our published papers; but I objected in one of my letters to himself, feeling that I was insufficiently acquainted with it, and that the subject needed not to be entered upon in connexion with the dispute between us, which was simply,—Is *R. Geinitziana* perforated through and through, as I asserted, or only pitted on its inner surface, as stated by Dr. Carpenter? With the exception of the instance to which this note refers, the italicizations in the extract are my own.

my view of the histology of *R. Geinitziana*; and that it would be best to leave the question to be settled by others who had plenty of specimens at command.

But Dr. Carpenter wishes it to appear that he came off triumphant in the investigation. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to publish the present statement, and also the paper I withdrew in 1857. The latter, which will appear in the "Annals of Natural History" for August, will show that I still maintain that the Russian specimens confirm my original assertion. I cannot but believe that the so-called "non-perforated layer," which has presented itself under so many changes to Dr. Carpenter—first, on the inside of the valves; next, on the outside, occurring as "external laminae," but so thick as to reduce the inner perforated layer to a mere pitted "thin internal lamina;" and afterwards, thinner than the perforated layer,—indeed so thin, that it "would be very easily removed by abrasion previous to fossilization;" I repeat, I cannot but believe that this layer will soon disappear altogether.

I may now leave the public to form their own opinion of this "piece of scientific history;" also, as to whether Dr. Carpenter is acting a fair and honourable part in producing it so as to raise a prejudice against me in regard to another question; as to whether I was not justified in saying in my former letter, that his "undignified and intemperate style" did not surprise me, considering how he had "comported himself in the matter" detailed in the present communication; as to whether my "confidence," or his, "has risen to audacity" in the course of our discussions; and as to whether, indeed, "the experience of the past will not help them to judge" "the value of" what is forthcoming on the so-called *Eozoon Canadense*.

WM. KING.

THE TIDES.

4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

YOUR correspondent "S. L. T." enquires about abnormal tides. Is he aware that in the Southampton Water and its tributaries there are four high tides in the lunar day?

I am best acquainted with a river (Hamble) which runs into Southampton Water; in it each tide falls from six to twelve inches, and then rises again, sometimes to a less, sometimes to a greater height than it attained at first. I do not accurately know the time between the two high tides, but I believe it to be from one and a-half to two hours.

The cause is said to be the tide coming round the Isle of Wight. Can your correspondent "S. L. T." say whether this is a correct explanation of the phenomenon?

I may add that in the Southampton Water, just at the end of the ebb, before dead low water, there is sometimes an under-current running in. What causes this?

H. J.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—August 7.—A memoir was read by M. Cloëz, containing the results of his experiments on vegetable fats. The main object of this investigation was accurately to determine the action of air upon the oils and fatty acids contained in vegetables. In order to avoid error in his results, M. Cloëz has extracted the oils himself by means of bisulphide of carbon. He first determines the proportion of fatty matter contained in all the oleaginous products, both indigenous or exotic, that he has been able to procure. For this purpose he has made 208 analyses of 140 species of plants of different families. To find out the changes which fatty bodies undergo upon contact with the air, the author has submitted to analysis fifty kinds of oils prepared by himself, and has thus ascertained the respective quantities of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen contained in them. He has then placed them in vessels, and exposed them to the air for eighteen months, weighing them at certain periods, and noting each time their change of weight. All the fatty bodies have been found to augment in weight by an amount varying from 2.5 to 8.5 per cent.; the increase, however, was not regular throughout the whole of the experiment. The author states that the results of his experiments show that the phenomena of the oxidation of oils by air is not so simple as De Saussure has stated. The amount of carbonic acid produced he found did not correspond to a fourth of the carbon which disappeared. The remainder formed, with the hydro-

gen and the oxygen, volatile compounds of a suffocating odour, in which was detected the presence of acetic acid, acrylic acid, and a small quantity of anoleine.—A note was presented by M. Béchamp on the variations of *nefrozymase* in the physiological and pathological state. The author had previously communicated to the Academy the discovery of a soluble ferment, *zymase*, in normal urine. In the present memoir various tables are given showing the variation of this ferment in certain states, which are detailed. The urine of men is richer in this ferment than that of women; those urines which contain most albumen contain least of the ferment.

A second memoir was contributed by M. Robin, "On the Phenomena of the Electric Discharge given by Fishes of the Ray Species." The author states that the electrical organs of the ray have the same functions as those existing in torpedos, gymnoti, &c. The only difference is in the intensity of the electrical manifestations; an intensity which, being proportional to the bulk of the organ in each species, is in the ray comparatively feeble from the small size of their organs.—A paper was read by M. Dancel, "On the Influence of Water in the Production of Milk."—An interesting paper was communicated by M. Davaine, entitled "Researches on the Vinegar Worm" (*Rhabditis acetii*). The microscope has shown that a little animal lives in vinegar, by which some actually explain the acid taste of vinegar, and others find a new proof of spontaneous generation. In contradiction of this latter supposition, M. Davaine tells us that he has preserved wine vinegar and dregs of wine, from contact with the air, for six years, without discovering in it any sign of life. Acidity is not a necessary condition for the existence of these vinegar worms. Dilute mineral acids, such as oxalic, acetic, and citric acid, of the same degree of acidity as the vinegar where these worms live, kills them in a few hours or days; on the contrary, they will live and breed rapidly in a non-acid liquid, if it contain sugar. The worm perishes in pure water, but lives if sugar be added; the rapidity of multiplication being in proportion to the amount of sugar in the liquid. Guided by these results, the author has introduced the worm into slightly acid fruits, such as peaches, grapes, apples, &c., and in all these has found it to breed very rapidly: it also lives, by myriads, in fruits which fall to the ground, and in various sweet roots and vegetables. It has well-developed organs of locomotion which enable it to go in search of nourishment; but it can live for more than three weeks in moist earth alone. The worm becomes introduced into grapes if the bunch touches the earth, and into apples and pears which fall to the ground; and when vinegar is made from these the animal is transported, and breeds there.

M. Fernet communicated a paper "On Induced Currents." The author examines and determines the direct and inverse induced currents, by the appearances presented by their discharge in rarefied air when viewed in a revolving mirror.—M. Lartigue sent a note "On the Storm of July 17, in the Departments of the Aisne and Nord." We refer to this paper in our Scientific Notes.—A note was contributed by M. Goutier "On a Common Defect in the Conformation of the Eye." The author finds that in a large number of persons the distance of distinct vision is not the same in a horizontal and vertical direction. In his researches he has found a simple way of discovering this defect, and a means of correcting it by glasses with cylindrical surfaces.—A memoir was read by M. Arthur "On the Primitive State of the Earth and upon the Appearance of Organised Beings on its Surface."—M. Hébert continued his memoir "On the Nummulitic Strata of Northern Italy and the Alps."—A letter was read from M. Read relating to the discovery of a furnace used by Bernard Palissy, of which we give further particulars elsewhere.—M. Lamarle presented a memoir "On the Theory of Surfaces."

BRUSSELS.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—August 5.—M. Ed. Robin presented a memoir "On the Possibility of Retarding Respiratory Activity." In conformity with the recommendations of the reporters, the following papers were ordered to be printed in the *Bulletin*: Folie, "On a New Theory of the Motion of a Free Body."—Swarts' "Contributions to the History of Cinnamic Acid."—A notice by M. Perrey, containing the dates of twenty-two remarkable star-showers, not mentioned in M. Quetelet's catalogue, was also ordered to be printed.

M. Ad. Quetelet gave a detailed account of the

recent severe thunderstorms which have occurred in Belgium. The paper has considerable interest from a local point of view. It appears that from the 17th to the 21st of July, seventeen persons were struck by lightning. Thirteen out of this number were killed.

M. Sélys-Longchamps read a paper entitled "Synopsis of the Agrionines, fifth Legion: Agrion (genus, Argia)."

Dr. Spring presented a paper "On the different Modes of Formation of Ossiferous Deposits in Caverns." The memoir had especial reference to the caverns of Namur. In the discovery of a new deposit of bones, two points have to be determined: the age of such deposit, and the circumstances under which it was formed. They belong to various periods, from the time of the fauna of immense elephants and the rhinoceros to that of the disappearance in these parts of wild cattle, of the Aurochs (*Bison Europæus*), and of the Urochs (*Bos primigenius*). To divide prehistoric times we have recourse, firstly, to the reindeer, which is not found in the most ancient deposits.* Next in order we have a number of caverns, in which the mammoth, rhinoceros, hyæna, lion, and the bear are either rare or altogether absent. The reindeer retired to the North and to Scandinavia before the introduction of domestic animals, and long previous to the knowledge of metals. No traces of his existence are found in the Swiss lake-dwellings, and they are wanting in Belgium in deposits later than the men of Chauvaux.

In a lecture which we gave before the Academy in December last,† we attempted to fix the chronology on another basis, by considering at the same time the species of the animals preserved, the craniological and industrial characteristics of the human races, and the geographical revolutions to which the country had been subjected.

Other classifications will, doubtless, be proposed, by the help of which chronology will become more definitely settled, especially of those periods immediately preceding historic times. The analysis of the anatomical characters of the domestic animals, which is being carried on by Professor Autimeyer, of Basle, will contribute greatly to this result, since a people in their migrations cannot separate themselves from the animals which either serve as food, assist them in hunting, or cheer their existence.‡

The determination of the age of the deposits in the caverns and fissures of the rocks of Belgium is rendered especially difficult by two causes. First, we rarely find that successive ages have not added their vestiges to the remains of previous periods, either by the placing of new deposits in the same caverns, or by the accidental introduction of animal and human remains. Secondly, it is apparent that these deposits have been removed and scattered by the waters which have at different periods burst into the caverns, carrying with them the yellow clay (*limon*) which covers the bones. This is the origin of that *bizarre* assemblage of detached and broken bones, pebbles, flint implements, fragments of pottery, and even metallic objects, which are found side by side with the teeth of the bear, rhinoceros, the vertebrae of the mammoth, and the remains of the cat, polecat, wolf, fox, hare, and rabbit. It is only the most recent deposits which are in a state of integrity and perfectly contemporaneous. As regards the manner in which the bones have been deposited in the ancient caverns, that is to say in those where the *Ursus spelæus* occurs, observers are still divided into two opposite camps.

REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—August 7.—Mr. F. P. Pascoe, President, in the chair.

The Rev. Joseph Greene and Messrs. H. S. Gorham, H. Blake, Knox, and Thomas Parry were elected members; and Mr. Wm. Rogers was elected an annual subscriber.

Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited living and dead spe-

* M. Gervais, in *La Caverne de Nice*, p. 15 (Montpellier, 1864), suggests that the reindeer was brought into the southern province by the Finns, and afterwards exterminated when that race was displaced by the Celts and Germans. Assuming, however, that the men of Chauvaux represent the Finns, as we have sought to establish (*Bulletin*, vol. xx., Nos. 11 and 12), the reindeer must have existed long before the arrival of this people.

† *Reader* v., 77, 227.

‡ More than twenty years ago, when the antiquity of man did not receive so much attention as at present, Dr. Hodgkin read a paper before the British Association at York to illustrate the principle that the inferior animals which, by accident or design, have accompanied man in his diffusion over the globe, may be advantageously studied with the object of obtaining some light on the obscure subject of the affinities of the several families of mankind.

cimens of the ant-lion, *Myrmeleon formicarius*, bred at Forest Hill from larvae obtained at Fontainebleau in 1864. Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a living locust or grasshopper (probably of the genus *Steirodon*) which had done considerable damage in an orchid-house, and quite spoilt a fine new species of *Cyanophyllum*; it was supposed to have been brought to this country with some orchids from Mexico, and was remarkable as being entirely nocturnal in its habits. Mr. E. Saunders exhibited *Trachys pygmaea*, from Folkestone. Mr. David Sharp exhibited *Cryptocephalus 10-punctatus*, and the black variety *Bothnicus* of Linnæus; also the larvæ of *Eros aurora*, all from Rannoch, Perthshire. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a collection of butterflies recently received from Mr. P. Bouchard from Santa Marta. Lieutenant R. C. Beavan sent from Calcutta for exhibition some admirable drawings of the Tusseh silk-worm and moth. Mr. Dunning exhibited an andromorphous female of *Fidonia Piniaria*.

The following papers were read: The first portion of "Notes on the *Buprestidae* of South Australia," by Mr. C. A. Wilson, of Adelaide, corresponding member; and "Descriptions of new Genera and Species of *Phytophaga*," by Mr. J. S. Baly.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—August 8.—The Marquis Camden in the chair. This being the annual general meeting, the report of the secretaries was read, and the balance-sheet of 1864 submitted to the meeting and approved. On the motion of Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., seconded by Sir J. P. Boileau and Lord Neaves, it was unanimously resolved that the next congress should be held in London. The following candidates were admitted members: Lady Smith, Rev. R. B. Oliver, Mr. R. H. Shout, Mr. James Bain, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Huxtable, Mr. Cyril Graham, Mr. J. E. Brine, Mr. E. Cunningham, Mr. T. Roger Smith, Mr. J. E. Weld, Mrs. Coombs, Rev. H. E. Ravenhill, the Mayor of Dorchester (Dr. Aldridge), Mrs. Reginald Smith, Mr. Charles Minett, Mr. S. Hanson, Mr. J. Hicks, Mr. O. W. Farrer, Mr. Herbert Williams, Miss Barnett, the Rev. J. S. Horner, the Town Clerk of Dorchester, Mr. Freeland Filliter, and Mr. Ralph Neville Granville, M.P.

MEETING NEXT WEEK.

Friday, 25, at 8.—Quekett Microscopical Club, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF MINIATURES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE Collection of Miniatures at South Kensington is both ill-arranged and badly displayed. No chronological order has been observed; no attempt has been made to group the various styles which are characteristic of different times; even the little assistance which the public might have derived from a broad separation of ancient and modern, or a simple division of large and small in size, has been withheld, and the spectator is left to wander hopelessly among 3,000 miniatures, which confuse his understanding and utterly weary his senses. The ill-arrangement of the Exhibition is partly excused by the fact that the proprietors of many of the cases objected to any disturbance of the specimens as at present disposed, on the ground that injury or loss might result from moving them; this objection has proved a fatal hindrance to the utility of the Exhibition for teaching us anything about the history of miniature painting. But it is not the only drawback to the profitable end of such an exhibition—a very serious objection may fairly be taken to the indiscriminate admission of works, devoid alike of extrinsic interest and artistic merit. It is not too much to say that three-fourths of the miniatures and drawings here displayed need never have been removed from the presence of their owners. No power of selection appears to have been exercised in the reception of specimens; good, bad, and indifferent have all alike been admitted, as though the object had been to rake up all the miniatures in the kingdom, in place of instructing the public mind by setting forth an intelligently-planned Exhibition to illustrate the history of this beautiful art. Indifferent copies of pictures, unfinished blots of nobodies by nobodies, even lithographic drawings, possessing no interest whatever, take up room that is more valuable

than their company, and by their presence tend to distract the mind and render it unfit for any serious application to the task of discovering the works of real interest which, after all, are to be found in the Exhibition.

The miniatures are also ill-displayed. The room in which they are placed is not well suited for their reception. The light is too distant from them, many of them are hung too high; as, for instance, Mr. Wells's large group of "Portraits," and Mr. Thorburn's "Lady Chesterfield and Lady E. Stanhope," and "Mrs. Majoribanks," which cannot be seen as they should be. Miniatures, if removed three yards from the eye, are destroyed; for that which constitutes their beauty becomes invisible. They should be seen by a near side-light, either from the left or right, and as close to the eye as may be found convenient. Neither of these conditions is fulfilled in the rooms devoted to the purposes of the Exhibition at South Kensington.

Lastly, the price of the catalogue prohibits nine-tenths of the visitors from providing themselves with a copy. Why an elaborately-printed volume of 300 pages, costing five shillings, should be provided for the people by an educational institution like the South Kensington Museum, is beyond comprehension. The use of the catalogue, it may be said, can be easily dispensed with, because a printed reference is attached to the miniatures themselves; but the few first pages of the catalogue supply, in some degree, the information about miniature painting which the defective arrangement of the Exhibition fails to convey; and it is otherwise highly desirable that the people should be able to possess themselves of all catalogues of special exhibitions at a moderate price. It is, perhaps, now too late, in the present instance, to urge a cheap reprint of the catalogue; but it is to be hoped that all future exhibitions will be illustrated by cheap and well-annotated catalogues.

The present Exhibition is a natural consequence of the interest excited by the miniatures which formed a section of the Loan Exhibition of 1862. Portrait miniature-painting, as an art, has been more successfully practised by English artists than most of us are aware of. Commencing with Nicholas Hilliard, goldsmith, the carver and limner to Queen Elizabeth and James I., with the "exclusive privilege to draw and imprint the Royal image," the art was carried on in succession by John Hoskins, the Olivers, father and son, down to Samuel Cooper, the contemporary of Vandyke, and the greatest of all the old miniature painters. The earliest specimens extant are painted on cardboard or vellum, with the opaque colours used in missal painting. This method was superseded by the discovery of enamel painting in the seventeenth century, and later still by the use of ivory, which is the most perfect ground for painting on that has yet been employed.

Miniature-painting degenerated in England until it received a new impulse from the works of Reynolds and Gainsborough. From Cosway to Sir William Ross we have an unbroken line of able painters, and the art met with munificent encouragement; up to the days of Sir William Ross, and a little later, miniature and enamel painting were held in the highest esteem. The discovery of photography struck it down; its most eminent professors found themselves without commissions, and took to the practice of oil painting, and less-gifted artists were soon absorbed as subalterns in the ranks of the enemy that had conquered them. After three centuries of existence, miniature painting, as it has been hitherto known, is extinct, and photography for the moment appears to reign supreme.

This is the substance of the well written introductory notice which Mr. Redgrave has appended to the Catalogue, and he conceives the present crisis in the art to be a favourable moment for bringing this collection before the public eye, that it may see how much it has lost, and how little the loss has been compensated by the mechanical process which has been substituted for a beautiful art.

Few, however, after an attentive examination of this collection, will be prepared to abandon all hope of the revival of the art of miniature painting. Nothing is really lost. The process of enamel painting is better understood than it has ever been before. The preparation of rolled ivory supplies the painter with a more extended surface to paint upon, and the chemical nature of the pigments he uses is now thoroughly well known. The discovery of photography, so far from being destined to supersede art, is, as we most entirely believe, henceforth to become its most efficient handmaid. In portraiture especially its influence is likely to be great and en-

during. We cannot refer to this Exhibition without feeling how few and scattered are the works of real genius and ability. For one noble portrait like Cooper's Charles II., we have a hundred that do not range above the commonest kind of art. The painters whose works are worthy to be recorded may be counted on the fingers, and even among these must be ranked Holbein and Vandyke, whose contributions are altogether exceptional. The great mass of these miniatures was painted to supply a common want, which would have probably been more truly gratified by the unmistakeable resemblances of photography. Few have the taste and knowledge which are required to discriminate between a genuine work of art and its base counterfeit. To the majority, likeness is the one indispensable requisite in a portrait; and they will not accept the best art in compensation for its absence. Photography supplies this want, and the public rightly accept its results; while they are also not insensible to the bad taste and vulgarity by which those results are disfigured. Miniature painting had never attained such perfection in this country, and had never been practised by more distinguished artists, than in the first half of the present century; yet, when photography was once fairly applied to portraiture, the great artists found themselves stranded without a single commission, being beaten in the indispensable point of resemblance. It is doubtless deeply to be regretted that fine art should be superseded by coloured photographs; but we believe the undue prominence of photography to be accidental and temporary. The public are ready to believe, what portrait painters have as yet been unwilling to acknowledge, that the true place for a photograph is at the painter's elbow, for reference on all points of likeness that depend on the form or construction of the head. When this is once widely understood and fully accepted, we believe that portrait and miniature painting will flourish again, and attain an excellence that has never yet been reached except by those great men whose genius was the glory of their age; including in its grasp at once the literal truth of photography and the mystery of art.

If this Exhibition should turn our thoughts more directly towards the revival of the art of miniature painting—and we sincerely trust it may—we shall probably find that the way to it is not by senseless complaints of the undue influence of photography, but by a rational consideration of the ground upon which its influence is based, and a wise acceptance of the help it is pre-eminently competent to give.

MUSIC.

M. GOUNOD'S "REINE DE SABA."

IT is a hard trial of the merits of a play to make a "dramatic reading" of it; it is a hard trial of an opera to "recite" it. A row of gentlemen and ladies sitting primly in broad daylight along the front of a platform, and rising in turn to deliver, music in hand and with entire calmness, sundry solos, duets, and trios, which are supposed to signify indignant declamation, or tearful lament, or conflict of vehement passions; and above these other rows of gentlemen and ladies, in all the respectability of white waistcoats and kid gloves, rising ever and anon to sing a chorus, these being supposed to represent, to the mind's eye, the busy crowds of an Oriental pageant, glowing with colour and alive with movement;—this is not a mode of presenting musical drama which gives it much chance of strongly affecting the feelings of a listener. It must be music of great loveliness, and drama of great power, which can melt the soul through this pale interpretation. "Die Zauberflöte" would recite well, because it is all such delicious melody; without words or action or meaning of any sort, it would still charm; and "Fidelio" recites well because the stream of passion runs so strong in the music that, even without movement of face and limb, the hopes, fears, and struggles of the people of the story are kept vividly before the mind. But a pageant-opera, which is meant to make an effect by an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear, can hardly help sounding weak and cold when so rendered. By such a "recital," M. Gounod's "Reine de Saba" received its first introduction to an English audience, last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace. But the performance was excellent of its kind, and such as to show there had been much zealous preparation; and, notwithstanding all drawbacks, the work made a decided impression on the audience, that audi-

ence being, as we need hardly say, the most musically educated body of listeners in England. M. Gounod wrote "La Reine de Saba," we believe, some four or five years ago. Its production in Paris came a season or two after that of "Faust," "Philémon et Baucis" having been brought out in the interval. It failed at the "Grand Opera," chiefly, say the friends of the composer, on account of the mutilation to which it was subjected. The story is all about the building of Solomon's Temple, and the great scene of the piece is the "casting of the sea of brass." This was left out on the Paris stage, for economical reasons. So treated, the opera could hardly be said to have had a fair chance, for the omission cut out not only the great scenic "coup" of the piece, but one of the main incidents of the action. We cannot help thinking, nevertheless, that for this kind of maltreatment a composer has mainly himself to thank. If he choose a libretto which involves a vast scenic display, he saddles his work with an additional risk of failure. The luxury of a huge costliness of production carries with it two additional adverse chances—that managers will be frightened at the expense of bringing out the work, or that they will bring it out and spoil it by parsimony. It is on this account that we are reduced to hear "The Queen of Sheba" "recited" instead of played. The "sea of brass" has been achieved, we understand, upon the smaller stages of Brussels and Darmstadt, by the help of an infinite expenditure of scarlet silk and gas-light, but to reproduce it upon the boards of Covent Garden would obviously be too costly an amusement. Nothing short of a success like that of "Faust" could pay for it.

But to return to our recital of Saturday. First, we must thank Mr. Manns and the management of the Crystal Palace for the spirit with which they thus come to the rescue, and fill up the lacunæ in the operatic programme of London. Mr. Manns chose well in selecting Gounod's last unheard grand opera for the musical feast on his benefit day. It is such pioneering as this, no less than his reiteration of the older masterpieces, that makes his concerts so valuable an institution. Next, let us give as briefly as possible our impressions of the work recited by Mr. Manns' forces; impressions, be it understood, gathered from this single hearing, and offered here only as a "first approximation" to a better estimate.

In "Irene," the secularized English adaptation of M. Gounod's Biblical story—the name by the way is an anagram of "Reine"—Solomon's Temple is represented by the mosque of the Sultan *Suliman*; the Queen is made a Greek Princess; the hero of the piece is *Muriel*, the Master Builder and chief of the Freemasons, who is represented as a visionary, poetical being, who has mysterious powers at his command, and unexplained relations with the spiritual world. He is, of course, a tenor, the Sultan being a bass. The piece opens with an introduction (there is no overture), which is in the composer's best manner. It is short but impressive, from the simple dignity of its style and broad flow of its melody. Then *Muriel* has an "invocation," which pitches the key-note of the story. For the central idea is the glorification of Freemasonry; that was evidently the first thought of the composer. There is a love-plot, but it is introduced, like the love-story in "William Tell," only as a contrivance for putting a little more movement into the piece than the main idea could supply. The Queen is made to visit the Sultan (Solomon) as a betrothed bride; but the Grand Master becomes enamoured of her; she is fascinated by his mystic influence; *Muriel* becomes the Sultan's rival, and is ultimately assassinated; the Queen sings a passionate lament over his dead body, and there follows an apotheosis, in which the soul of the hero is wafted away to another world by the "Spirits of Flame." The action, of which this is the outline, is helped out by an abundance of auxiliary scenic incident, pageants, processions, dances, solemn worshippings, and most of all by the catastrophe attendant on the casting scene. The Sultan has brought the Queen to assist at the grand achievement which is to be the crown of *Muriel's* work, when all of a sudden the mould bursts, the plain is flooded with liquid fire, and *Muriel's* rescue of the Queen from destruction is made the seal of their mutual devotion. It was scarcely possible that such a plot could suggest music such as that in which the composer has clothed the enthralling story of "Faust and Margaret." The notion of either the Solomon of the Book of Chronicles or the *Suliman* of the adaptation, playing the part of a rejected lover, is sufficiently startling to our sense of the appropriate. The remembrance of the seven hundred wives and the three hundred con-

cubines would effectually stifle any sympathy one might feel for the sorrows of such a swain. Then the enthusiasm for Freemasonry is rather a narrow sentiment, and one in which the non-masonic world cannot be expected to share. In vain, then, in this opera do we look for melody as seizing as that which has inspired the composer in his more popular operas. Excepting the single tenor air mentioned above, none of the songs we heard at the recital (and there was nothing of much importance omitted*) are in M. Gounod's best vein. They may be called rather melodious than melodies. The chief air for the Queen ("Far greater in his lowly state"), and that for the Sultan ("She alone charmeth my sadness"), have all the composer's habitual largeness of outline and serenity of flow, but they both want spirit. The most favourite song will probably be the elegant little romance ("Hast thou seen the young day blushing?") sung by *Pascal* (second soprano), a boy assistant of the Master, in praise of the loveliness of *Irene*. This certainly wins upon the ear by its exquisite suavity. The lament of the Queen over the body of her lover, which precedes the final chorus ("Bear him forth through the night"), sounded below the demands of the situation. The whole of the vocal writing, however, is set off with the same delightful orchestration which M. Gounod has accustomed us to in his other works. If the melodies lack force, and sometimes feature, the exquisite refinement of their setting has a charm of its own. But better than the airs are the concerted pieces and choruses, especially the unisonal female-voice choruses, a form of which M. Gounod is so fond. There are Turkish maidens and Greek maidens (Jews and Sabæans), and they all sing most charmingly. "Fair the rose of love is blowing" is one of the songs of the Greek girls, a delightfully fresh melody in quaintly broken $\frac{3}{4}$ rhythm. In another place there is a "dialogue-chorus" where the two bodies of damsels answer each other antiphonally in successive couplets—uniting at the finish in a few bars of two-part and four-part harmony. This is singularly beautiful, and, so far as we remember, a new effect. Then there is a jubilant triumph-chorus, "Trumpet, blow; music, flow," than which nothing could be more festive, and a grand *ensemble* in the casting scene. A solemn hymn, in the form of a grand septett, sung to celebrate a miracle worked on behalf of the Master Mason, is a fine piece of religious music. This the composer had strengthened into a full *ensemble* by the addition of chorus parts, written, it is stated, expressly for this performance. The fourth act, again, contains a grand scene for tenor, bass, and chorus, and the apotheosis-chorus of the "Spirits of Flame," which brings down the curtain, is impressive by its majesty of tone. Lastly, the orchestral interludes, and the dance music—in all of this, there is true genius. Perhaps it is because familiarity has commended it to the ear, that we think the ballet-music the happiest part of the opera. We frequently hear it said that we must go to Meyerbeer to match M. Gounod in dance music; but, even when recalling the delicious choric interludes in "Robert," "Le Prophète," and the "Huguenots," we can remember nothing so convincingly beautiful as these ballets of the "Queen of Sheba." They would make enchanting scenes upon the stage; every movement has individual charm and distinctive meaning. For making waltzes of ethereal lightness, M. Gounod seems to have a peculiar gift; the one in this opera is as airy as that in the "Kermesse."

The "Reine de Saba," therefore, has beauty enough in it to make a charming "recital"; whether it has interest enough and strength enough to hold its own upon the stage, we doubt. It would make, of course, a superb "spectacle," but it might "drag." A special masonic audience would greet it with enthusiasm, but such an audience would be few, if fit.

Madame Sherrington, Madame Vinning, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Thomas were the leading singers on Saturday. None were less than satisfactory; though Mr. Thomas might have been a little less provokingly ponderous. Of the precision, spirit, and delicacy of the playing of the band, it would be impossible to say too much. The chorus, too, acquitted itself excellently.

* The composer had himself made large excisions, as shown by the pianoforte score published last year by M. Choudens, from the work as it stood after the first representation.

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THE READER.

19 AUGUST, 1865.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1865,

READ AT THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 11th AUGUST, 1865.

THOMAS GODFREY SAMBROOKE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

THE Directors have again, in discharge of the duties entrusted to them, to make their Annual Report to the Proprietors, and, as on previous occasions, they will first call their attention to the particulars of the Surplus Fund Account, comprising as it does all the important financial occurrences of the year.

It will be seen by this Account that the total income of the year is £424,439 7s. 1d., and the total charge £373,551 7s. The difference is £50,888 0s. 1d., which, being added to the Surplus Fund of last year, augments it to £678,964 12s. 1d. The amount thus laid by in the three years since the last valuation is £201,571 17s. 9d.

The sum received on account of new assurances—£31,157 19s. 4d.—is unusually large; but, as will be seen, a considerable portion of it has been devoted to reinsurance.

An extraneous profit was made last year of more than £17,500, and upwards of £15,700 has been similarly realized this year.

The claims on decease of lives assured have been heavier than usual. There is, however, no reason to doubt but that the proper average for the quinquennial period will obtain. The average for the three years is £240,480.

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

DR.	INCOME OF THE YEAR.	CR.	CHARGE OF THE YEAR.
Balance of Account, June 30, 1864	£628,076 12 0	Dividend to Proprietors	£9,792 7 0
Premiums on New Assurances	£31,157 19 4	Claims on Decease of Lives Assured	£236,417 10 10
Ditto on Old ditto	291,552 6 7	Additions to those under participating Policies	27,349 18 2
	322,710 5 11	Policies surrendered	16,173 2 1
Interest from Investments	85,931 5 11	Reassurances, New	13,840 7 3
	408,641 11 10	Ditto Old	46,020 14 8
Profit on realization of Reversions, &c.	15,797 15 3		339,801 13 0
Total income	424,439 7 1	Commission	8,308 8 0
		Medical fees	682 3 11
		Income-tax	2,519 10 5
		Expenses of management	12,447 4 8
			363,759 0 0
		Total charge	373,551 7 0
		Balance of account, 30th June, 1865	678,964 12 1
	£1,052,515 19 1		£1,052,515 19 1

Examined and approved.

HENRY ROSE,
THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.	LIABILITIES.	CR.	ASSETS.
Interest due to Proprietors	£5,573 11 3	Amount invested in fixed Mortgages	£947,597 2 11
Claims on decease of lives assured and additions thereto unpaid	44,693 0 7	" " decreasing Mortgages	125,395 18 3
Cash bonus due to Policy-holders	521 4 2	" " Reversions	428,400 2 11
Sundry accounts	1,380 8 3	" " Funded Securities	294,988 11 4
Value (1862) of sums assured	4,774,086 12 3	" " Temporary Securities	42,123 17 6
Proprietors' fund	£184,015 0 0	Current interest on the above Investments	29,937 0 4
Surplus fund, as above	678,964 12 1	Cash and Bills	34,176 5 11
	862,979 12 1	Advanced on the security of the Company's Policies	123,662 8 3
		Agents' balances	31,618 14 6
		Sundry accounts	28,259 4 4
		Value (1862) of Assurance Premiums	3,568,151 7 8
		Value (1862) of Reassurances	34,923 14 8
	£5,0689,234 8 7		£5,689,234 8 7

Examined and approved.

HENRY ROSE,
THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.

The expenses last year were less than those of the previous one. This year they are again reduced, being nearly £500 less than they were in the last year's account.

The Balance-sheet calls for very little remark. Some of the items amongst the assets are increased and some diminished. The total of them, less the liabilities, is £50,888 0s. 1d. greater than in the last account, and the surplus fund exhibits accordingly a corresponding augmentation.

THE TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW AS FOLLOW:—

LORD BATEMAN.
ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
JOSEPH ESDAILE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
And other Gentlemen.

WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
HON. E. T. YORKE, M.P.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.
SIR J. BULLER EAST, BART., D.C.L.
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.
ROBERT A. GRAY, Esq.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D.

CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY, Esq.
SIR W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B., D.C.L.
RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
PHILIP ROSE, Esq.
THOMAS GODFREY SAMBROOKE, Esq.
CAPTAIN LOUIS SYMONDS TINDAL, R.N.
COLONEL CHARLES WETHERALL, K.C.T.
RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.